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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, 1953

MARCH 20, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7151]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of Labor, The Federal Security Agency, The National
Labor Relations Board, The National Mediation Board including
The National Railroad Adjustment Board, The Railroad Retirement
Board, and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1953 on the following
pages:

	<i>Pages</i>
Department of Labor.....	862 to 882, inclusive
Federal Security Agency.....	222 to 284, “
National Labor Relations Board.....	140 to 141, “
National Mediation Board.....	142 to 143, “
Railroad Retirement Board.....	145 to 147, “
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	125 to 126, “

The Committee also considered a budget amendment contained in
House Document 361 relating to the Federal Security Agency.

The detailed tabulation at the end of this report reflects each
amount included in the bill for 1953, the corresponding budget esti-
mate, and the amounts available for the fiscal year 1952, with appro-
priate comparisons.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Requests from the agencies for which funds are appropriated in this bill, totaled \$1,983,410,861 not including indefinite appropriations and transfers from trust accounts. The amount requested was less than 1½ percent above the 1952 appropriation, and in most part would have been considered reasonable in more normal times.

The request was cut \$197,324,700, practically 10 percent. The reduction is \$170,275,050, or over 8.5 percent below the 1952 appropriation. Of 45 appropriation requests containing funds for salaries and expenses, 41 were reduced and of the 4 that were not cut 2 were below the 1952 appropriation. The committee believes that such reductions must be made in the regular activities of our Government, even though it means some curtailment of very desirable and worthwhile projects, if we are to bear the financial burdens incident to the present emergency with safety. The committee also firmly believes that the reductions which have been made are the maximum that can be imposed without jeopardizing the quality and efficiency of the activities provided for in the bill.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1952	Budget estimates, 1953	Bill for 1953	Bill for 1953 compared with—	
				Appropriations, 1952	Budget estimates, 1953
Department of Labor.....	\$216,180,644	\$228,096,100	\$211,664,400	—\$4,516,244	—\$16,431,700
Federal Security Agency.....	1,727,586,568	1,740,758,261	1,560,244,261	—167,342,307	—180,514,000
National Labor Relations Board.....	8,317,668	9,800,000	9,600,000	+1,232,332	—200,000
National Mediation Board.....	1,113,143	1,130,000	1,130,000	+16,857
Railroad Retirement Board.....	[6,445,808]	[6,307,000]	[6,207,000]	[—238,808]	[—100,000]
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,163,188	3,626,500	3,447,500	+284,312	—179,000
Total.....	1,956,361,211	1,983,410,861	1,786,086,161	—170,275,050	—197,324,700

NOTE.—All figures in the above table and throughout the report referring to 1952 appropriations include the supplemental amounts carried in H. R. 6947.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The funds included in the bill for this Department can be divided into three general categories: (1) Salaries and expenses, (2) grants to States for the Employment Security Program, and (3) the Employees' Compensation Fund which the committee is recommending be made an annual indefinite appropriation. The latter two include no funds for personnel or other costs of direct operation of the Department of Labor. The committee has cut not only below the request but also below the amount available in 1952. The total request for all salaries and expense items was \$32,416,100 compared with \$31,620,644 appropriated in 1952. The committee has reduced the amount requested by \$4,311,700, leaving \$28,104,400 for operating expenses for 1953. The bill includes \$183,560,000 for grants to States under the Bureau of Employment Security. This amount is \$12,120,000 below the request and is the same as the amount available in 1952. The committee has reduced the estimate of \$35,000,000 for the employees compensation fund to \$30,000,000.

The reductions set forth above total \$21,431,700 from a total estimate of \$263,096,100, including the employees compensation fund,

leaving \$241,664,400, which is \$6,716,244 less than the comparable figure for 1952. With the single exception of the appropriation for Veterans' Reemployment Rights, every item in the Department's budget has been cut below the request. There follows a brief explanation of the action taken on individual items.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses.—An appropriation of \$1,376,000 is recommended which is \$41,400 below the estimate and \$50,000 below the amount available for 1952. The request included \$24,000 transferred from the appropriation to the Bureau of Employment Security for administration of the program for importation of Mexican laborers. The reduction will eliminate this amount and will require a slightly greater reduction in personnel than the 10 positions estimated under the request.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$1,764,600 for this office, an increase of \$55,400 over the 1952 appropriation. The reduction of \$84,200 below the estimate is composed of \$35,400 requested as a transfer from the program for the importation of Mexican laborers and \$48,800 intended to be applied generally. It is not the intention, however, that this reduction result in any handicapping of activities in connection with the predetermination of minimum wage rates for public construction and repair contracts. The committee is of the opinion that some internal adjustment of funds should be made if that is necessary to properly handle the work on employees' compensation matters. It was testified that some of these cases involve as much money as is now allocated to cover the whole cost of that type of work in the Solicitor's office for a year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$624,000, a cut of \$60,000 in the request and a reduction of \$75,865 below the amount available for 1952. The committee recognizes that this will likely make it necessary to abolish at least 10 positions but believes such retrenchment can be accomplished without eliminating essential services.

BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$2,700,000 allowed for this work is \$51,500 below the request and \$66,300 below the 1952 appropriation. The committee believes that this activity makes a real contribution toward the attainment of an adequately skilled labor force, but also believes that this contribution could be enhanced by placing a greater emphasis on the operations level. From 1951 to 1952 the total number of positions in the top 7 classified grades increased slightly and the number at minimum grades over \$10,000 increased from 1 to 7, but the total number of positions decreased from 486 to 453. While it is recognized that some additional responsibilities in connection with defense work have been added, the committee is far from convinced that this reduction in the lower grades and increases in the top grades is for the good of the work. It is suggested that the reduction made in this appropriation be applied primarily to the Washington office.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains \$4,983,000, for this bureau's operating expenses, which is a reduction of \$3,054,000 from the budget estimate and \$2,213,419 below the 1952 appropriation. The reduction in the estimate is composed of two items—\$2,800,000 for the program to import Mexican laborers under Public Law 78 and \$254,000 for the Veterans Employment Service.

The reduction in the Mexican labor program is the entire amount requested for the activity. Very recently changes in the basic legislation have been considered in the House and in the Senate. The current agreement with Mexico under which the program operates expires May 11, 1952. The committee has, therefore, laid aside the request pending a more definite determination of the program for 1953. The reduction applicable to the Veterans Employment Service was based on two facts, i. e., the high demand for labor throughout most of the nation and the good services available to the veteran as well as the non-veteran through the State employment services. There is \$1,000,000 remaining in the bill for the Veterans Placement service.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment service administration.—The reduction of \$12,120,000 is the exact amount of the increase requested over the \$183,560,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year. \$7,000,000 of the cut is applicable to the contingency reserve for which \$12,000,000 was requested.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses.—This bureau's estimates contemplated the opening of two field offices as pilot installations to determine the feasibility of decentralization of the work under the Federal Employees Compensation Act in order to facilitate the adjudication of claims and speed up operations. The committee thinks that one office would serve the purpose of testing the efficacy of this plan and has included an additional \$62,600 in the bill for the expense of opening and operating an office at San Francisco. Of this amount approximately \$45,000 is for nonrecurring expenses. The additional \$131,984 of increase over the 1952 amount is as a result of demonstrable workload increase resulting from the increase in employees covered by the acts the bureau administers. The total amount included in the bill is \$2,221,100 a reduction of \$21,900 from the request.

Employees' compensation fund.—Payments are made from this fund for disability and death compensation and other related expenses as required by the pertinent laws. Since these laws obligate the Federal Government to make such payments and since any delay in making them causes hardship to Federal employees and their dependents, the committee recommends that this be made an annual indefinite appropriation. Such action will, directly, neither save money nor cost money. Indirectly it will save the Congress and the Agency the time and expense which is accountable to perennial deficiency and supplemental requests that have been necessary in the past. Seven of these have had to be acted on during the past six years. It will still be required that a financial analysis and summary of activities under this item be included in each year's budget so that it may be reviewed by the Congress.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The request of \$6,358,000 has been reduced \$968,000 to \$5,390,000 a cut of \$65,891 below the appropriation for 1952.

This bureau ranks as one of the most important in our government. Every phase of the national economy is effected by the data it disseminates. At the present time about 3,500,000 workers have contracts with their employers for wage adjustments based on the consumers' price index. A change of one point in the index means an adjustment of about \$70,000,000 a year in such wages, to give one concrete example of the extent of these statistics' influence on our economy. The action of the committee in reducing the request should not be interpreted as resulting from dissatisfaction with the agency's current work but rather it results from the belief that the work has in very large part been satisfactorily carried out within the funds available.

The committee is specifically denying the requested increases for work in connection with housing and international labor conditions. Otherwise the committee will leave to the bureau's discretion the application of the reduction by activities, assuming that adequate provision will be made to assure the integrity of all price indexes to be reported.

The committee requests that before next year's hearings the Bureau submit an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of making its activities more nearly self-supporting through charging the beneficiaries of these services for a greater portion of the cost. This analysis should go into the pro's and con's of the question from both the mechanical administrative point of view and the more important phase of the possible effect on such things as impartiality of reports, public confidence in final data, etc.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

These funds are for the administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. The amount of \$8,400,000 contained in the bill is \$26,000 below the request and \$121,500 less than the amount appropriated for 1952. The amount allowed will require the elimination of about 25 positions. The committee does not intend that any reduction be applied against the very important work on "wage standards and determinations" which involves determination of prevailing wages and formulating regulations governing approval of subminimum wages for learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The bill contains a total of \$1,560,244,261 for this agency. The amount allowed is a cut of more than 180 million dollars. The allowance is a reduction of more than 10 percent below the request and is over 9 percent below the amount appropriated for 1952. There was not a salaries and expenses appropriation that was not cut with the single exception of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. Many of the reductions were made with a great deal of reluctance. The committee knows that its action will very likely delay progress in

certain important fields, particularly medical research. Under more favorable circumstances with respect to the financial condition of the Federal Government the committee would certainly have been inclined toward higher recommendations.

The committee has concerned itself primarily with a study of the Agency's financial requirements but in this process it has noticed a tendency toward "Topsy-like" growth of appropriation language through the addition each year of a little extra verbiage here and there in the various items. The staff of the committee will consult with the officials of the Agency before the next budget is considered by the Congress, with a view to eliminating outmoded and redundant language.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The amount of \$5,600,000 is included in the bill for this agency. This amount is \$37,000 below the request and \$43,300 below the amount appropriated for 1952. In addition the cost of Civil Defense activities estimated at \$70,000 is being absorbed. This latter work is mainly training personnel and developing techniques for the handling of food and drugs in case of atomic attack or biological warfare.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

The reduction of \$58,500 leaves \$2,831,500 for the cost of operating this hospital. This is \$6,200 more than the appropriation for 1952.

As a result of the committee's recommendations in last year's report, the hospital officials investigated the possibility of securing reimbursement for indigent patients from Virginia and Maryland on a basis similar to that for indigent patients from the District of Columbia. Their report of progress in this regard is set forth on pages 83 and 84 of the hearings. The committee is satisfied that progress has been made but notes with regret that one nearby county that has many of its indigent residents cared for at this hospital is reported to have refused the cooperation extended by all other respondents. It is hoped that this difficulty may be resolved without the necessity of resorting to a special limitation on the use of the funds provided by this appropriation. A further report on progress made in securing reimbursements where due will be expected when the 1954 request is submitted for the committee's consideration.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

A total reduction of \$414,000 has been made in the request for this institution leaving \$4,047,000 which is \$19,700 more than was appropriated for 1952. All of the increase is for the construction and equipment of buildings already authorized. The reduction of \$250,000 in the request for construction funds represents a deferral until 1954 of the expense of liquidating that amount of contract authority. The committee is advised that this action will not interfere with the orderly progress of this work. The reduction of \$134,000 in salaries and expenses is made on the basis of the reduction in enrollment testified to by the school's officials.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education.—The amount of \$18,223,261 is recommended for this activity, a cut of \$900,000 from the estimate resulting from eliminating the entire amount requested for "distributive education." Under present con-

ditions the Federal Government should not be called upon to provide funds for such things as training Christmas extras, waitresses and hostesses, soda fountain clerks, and memorial stone salesmen.

Salaries and expenses.—The request for \$3,200,000 was reduced to \$2,928,000, a reduction of \$272,000 from the estimate and \$519,713 from the 1952 appropriation, however, activities estimated to cost approximately \$500,000 in 1952 are being transferred to the appropriation for school construction.

The requested increase of \$3,000 for "collection and analysis of statistics" is disallowed. The request for \$181,000 to make a special study of the educational needs of the children of migrant workers is also disallowed. While the need to better the educational opportunities of this group of children is obvious, and has been for many years, the committee does not think there is an emergency need to set up a new program at this time. The other activity for which an increase was requested was for services to States and school systems in connection with assistance in Federally affected areas. The committee believes there is a demonstrated need for more funds for this activity and recommends that funds be transferred from activities where the need is not so great. Funds can be transferred from supervision of vocational education since this work will be reduced with the elimination of "distributive education." Additional small amounts can be transferred from such activities as "Services to higher educational institutions" with no serious impairment of essential functions.

While the committee recommends some reduction in the funds for supervision of the vocational education program due to a drop in workload, it will be noted that the appropriation language earmarking not less than \$500,000 for this work has been retained. This will enable the division to carry on its regular work and complete a thorough study of the program in each State with the purpose not only of determining where the states may have deficiencies but also to determine where there may be weak points in administration at the Federal level. This was started as a result of a comprehensive report issued on October 20, 1951, by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The committee expects to go into this matter again when the next request for funds is before it.

Payments to school districts.—This appropriation provides funds for a portion of the operating expenses of schools in districts overburdened as a result of Federal activities. In general, Public Law 874 authorizes such payments in instances where the attending children either reside in Federal tax-exempt property or their parents are employed on Federal tax-exempt property or they represent an unusual increase in enrollment brought into the community because of some Federal activity. The 1952 fiscal year requirements were estimated on January 22, 1952, to total \$41,099,314. The 1953 requirements will be greater if current trends continue. Due to uncertainties the agency requested \$40,000,000 which is a little more than \$5,000,000 less than estimated requirements and the same amount as appropriated for 1952. The request has been approved.

School construction.—The committee has reduced the request for construction of school facilities under Public Law 815, from \$150,000,000 to \$135,000,000. This appropriation will bring to \$281,653,000 the total amount of Federal funds appropriated for this activity since September 23, 1950, when the enabling legislation

was approved. The law authorizes no additional entitlements after June 30, 1952, and no appropriations after June 30, 1953.

The request for inclusion in the bill of language to make the 1953 amount available immediately upon enactment has been approved. The committee wants it to be understood that this action does not in any way indicate that it will look favorably on a request for an additional amount in fiscal year 1953. The agency is expected to plan a program for the entire period from the enactment of this bill to June 30, 1953; within the funds provided.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States.—The bill contains \$22,500,000, a reduction of \$500,000 from the estimates but \$1,000,000 more than was appropriated for 1952. The committee is in thorough sympathy with the basic program. It is almost beyond dispute that the funds spent on this work save several times that amount in costs of supporting persons who would otherwise be public charges. However, the committee has been informed that some states refuse to spend from their own funds any greater amounts than are available for matching purposes out of the Federal appropriation. This comes as something of a surprise in view of the fact the states and local governments gain the major public benefit from rehabilitation of persons who become wage earners and taxpayers rather than burdens on local relief rolls. None of the various State aid programs which have been authorized and appropriated for have carried guarantees to the states that the Federal Government will match whatever amounts the states determine to pay. Just the contrary has been the basic philosophy of all grant-in-aid legislation. The plan has always been for the Federal Government to furnish such amounts as necessary to match state funds in establishing and maintaining a sound basic program with the idea that the states might then go ahead and spend such additional funds of their own as they might determine to be required by local conditions. There is no reason for adopting any different rules for vocational rehabilitation and the committee desires to make it clear that it does not consider the fact that states have more money for matching purposes than the Federal appropriation will match as an adequate or tenable argument in favor of larger Federal grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The total of the requests for this agency was almost \$50,000,000 below the amount appropriated for 1952. While most of the reductions were in capital outlay items, there were also decreases in the requests for some salaries and expenses appropriations. With considerable regret and only in recognition of the seriousness of the national situation the committee is recommending a reduction in every request except for the construction of research facilities and this appropriation is for the sole purpose of liquidating contract authority already granted in previous appropriation acts. The committee reductions total \$22,808,000 resulting in a recommended appropriation of \$279,590,000 which is \$70,001,508 below the 1952 appropriation. About two-thirds of the amount recommended is for grants.

The relatively small increases recommended for some salaries and

expenses items result from the staffing of the new clinical center at Bethesda, Md., which will be opened in the spring of 1953. Over \$60,000,000 has been authorized by this and preceding Congresses for building and equipping this center. The appropriations recommended in the bill will liquidate all but \$800,000 of the amount authorized. Since the center will be in operation on a reduced scale for only a part of fiscal year 1953 there may be expected a request for increased appropriations in 1954 to cover the costs of operation on a full year basis. Preliminary estimates of such 1954 costs were requested by the committee and have been incorporated in the hearings record. The committee will expect the Public Health Service to very carefully review these preliminary estimates with a view to effecting any economies that are possible without unduly hampering the operations at the center.

Pertinent facts relating to action taken on individual items are set forth below:

Venereal diseases.—The bill contains \$9,900,000, a reduction of \$324,000 from the request and \$1,899,660 below the 1952 appropriation. The great advances made in the treatment of these diseases should make it possible to turn most of this activity over to the States during the next few years. It is recommended that \$300,000 of the decrease be applied against grants to States.

Tuberculosis.—The allowance of \$8,240,000 represents a reduction of \$300,000 in the amount requested for grants to States and \$13,000 in direct operations for a total of \$313,000 below the budget and \$566,750 below the 1952 appropriation. It is hoped that recent developments in the field of tuberculosis treatment will permit a very much larger reduction next year but it will be at least a year before this new treatment is sufficiently tested and developed to determine its effectiveness. Any further reductions at this time might delay the perfection of one of the greatest medical achievements in many years.

Assistance to States, general.—Over 80 percent of the funds requested under this head were for grants to States to assist in supporting State and local health services. The committee has allowed \$16,370,000, a reduction of \$300,000 in the request for grants and \$22,000 in the request for direct operations. The table at the end of this report indicates that the allowance is an increase of \$315,000 over 1952. However, the 1953 amount includes \$747,519 for work previously carried under other appropriations. Thus there is actually a reduction of over \$400,000 for the total activity.

Communicable diseases.—The bill contains \$5,900,000, a reduction of \$72,000 from the request and \$288,397 from the 1952 appropriation. The largest single item of saving results from a decrease of about \$150,000 for control of malaria and typhus which have been practically eradicated from the United States. The committee reiterates the suggestion which was made during the hearings that immediate consideration be given to proper housing of automobiles and trucks at the Savannah installation to prevent a continuation of the unnecessary deterioration resulting from their continual exposure to the elements.

Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene.—The amount of \$3,700,000 included in the bill is \$250,000 below the request and \$52,658 below the amount appropriated for 1952, however, activities estimated to cost \$56,158 during 1952 are being transferred to "As-

sistance to States, general." The committee doubts the necessity for the increase requested in the field of "Radiological health services" in view of the very extensive work being done by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.—The request for \$350,000 was entirely for equipment and supplies for the new building being completed at Cincinnati for research and study of water pollution and other environmental health problems. The 1952 appropriation completed financing the construction phase. A \$50,000 reduction has been made which will not be unduly restrictive if full advantage is taken of the existing equipment in the various laboratories and offices being consolidated in the new building.

Grants for hospital construction.—The request for \$154,700,000 included \$79,700,000 to liquidate contract authority previously granted. A total of \$134,700,000 is included in the bill. The reduction of \$20,000,000 is only a deferral of contract liquidation, in this amount, until 1954 on the basis of information submitted to the committee to the effect that this approximate amount would not be required until after June 30, 1953. This appropriation provides funds for the program operated under Public Law 725, as amended, popularly known as the Hill-Burton program. The original act was passed on August 13, 1946, and expires, insofar as authorization of appropriations is concerned, on June 30, 1955. The purpose of the program is to assist communities in need of hospital and related facilities by extending financial aid on a matching-grant basis. Under the Act such grants are made on the basis of economic need and population. The Federal share of the cost of each project varies from one-third to two-thirds.

Hospitals and medical care.—The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$32,800,000, an increase of \$1,253,850 over 1952 and a reduction of \$130,000 from the estimate. Activities for which this appropriation is made started in 1798 when Congress first provided medical care for American seamen. Since that time the principal groups that by law have been added are officers and men of the Coast Guard, Federal employees hurt at work, persons with leprosy and patients suffering from narcotic addiction. A complete list of beneficiary groups is shown on page 568 of the hearings. The agency has no administrative control over its patient load which is steadily increasing due to increased Federal employment, increased numbers of men assigned to active duty in the Coast Guard, and the recommissioning and manning of hundreds of ships from the "moth-ball fleet."

National Institutes of Health.—This appropriation, of which about two-thirds is for grants and one-third for direct operations, provides funds for the Microbiological Institute, the National Institute for Neurological Diseases and Blindness, and for research in basic problems in public health not specifically provided for in the National Institutes. The amount of \$16,500,000 allowed is \$376,000 less than the request and \$743,500 more than was appropriated for 1952. All of the increase is attributable to the cost of opening and operating the new clinical center, in fact, just the cost of patient care and supporting laboratory services at the center is estimated to cost in excess of \$800,000 in 1953.

The two newest institutes, the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases and the National Institute of Neurological Diseases

and Blindness are, in the opinion of the committee, important enough to be included in the budget as separate appropriation items so that anyone interested can readily secure information regarding the financing of these fields of research. It is not intended that any of the reduction in funds for 1953 be applied against either of these institutes. These fields of medical research until very recent years have been almost entirely neglected even though great numbers of Americans suffer from various forms of the neurological diseases, such as cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, etc.; and arthritis accounts for disability in about 1 person in every 20.

National Cancer Institute.—The bill contains \$15,250,000, a reduction of \$121,000 in the estimates and \$4,406,750 below the 1952 appropriation. The amount appropriated will be divided approximately one-third for direct operations and two-thirds for grants. The amount recommended is less than the amount appropriated for any year since 1948 when \$14,500,000 was provided. However, if comparative transfers, nonrecurring items of expense and other adjustments are taken into consideration, the amount recommended will provide sufficient funds to care for this institute's expenses at the new clinical center in 1953 with a small curtailment of other activities.

Mental Health Activities.—The committee recommends \$10,700,000 a reduction of \$195,000 in the estimates and \$138,263 above the 1952 appropriation. Over 75 percent of these funds will be used for grants. The estimated expense of this institute's activities at the clinical center during 1953 is \$405,200 which will of course require reductions in other activities of over \$250,000.

As a concrete example of the cost of mental illness to the Nation, the Veterans' Administration estimates that the net in-patient operating expense for neuropsychiatric hospitals was over \$118,000,000—more than 10 times this appropriation—in fiscal year 1949. While this is a large amount it is only a very small percentage of the total cost of mental illness in the Nation. That progress is being made is illustrated by Dr. Felix' testimony that by utilizing all the treatment that has been developed to date in one hospital in Pennsylvania "they are able to utilize a bed 21 times while another bed is being occupied by 1 patient who is receiving only custodial care, suffering from the same condition." The committee believes that a further reduction in this item would be a disservice from a strictly financial as well as humanitarian point of view.

National Heart Institute.—The recommended reduction of \$149,000 leaves the amount of \$9,600,000 included in the bill which is a reduction of \$482,650 from 1952 and is less than any appropriation made during the three years since this activity was established as a separate item in 1950. About two-thirds of these funds will be used for grants. However, as is the case in the Cancer Institute, certain comparative transfers will result in there actually being available almost \$350,000 more than the estimated cost of the 1952 activities retained under this head. This will partially offset the \$462,700 estimated as the institute's share of expenses at the clinical center in 1953. The difference will have to be met by curtailing other activities. Also as is true with cancer, the importance of this field of medical research is so well known it hardly needs repeating.

Dental health activities.—The committee has disallowed both the \$250,000 in funds and the appropriation language requested for "Special cooperative projects with States in water fluoridation." A total reduction of \$286,000 was made in the estimate leaving a recommended appropriation of \$1,650,000, an increase of \$32,346 over the 1952 appropriation which will partially meet the \$64,300 estimated expense of activities at the clinical center in 1953.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount of \$3,300,000 recommended in the bill appears to be an increase of \$386,932 over the amount appropriated for 1952. However, this results entirely from comparative transfers from other appropriations. Actually the amount allowed is a reduction of over \$80,000 on a comparable basis.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$2,485,000, a decrease of \$35,000 from the amount requested and \$130,975 above the 1952 appropriation. The increase is for the purpose of staffing the new building for old people which has been only partially occupied due to lack of personnel. Since the overcrowded condition is steadily worsening with increased patient load, it is important that this personnel be provided.

Major repairs and improvement of buildings and grounds.—The committee has disallowed the increase of \$48,500 requested and has included \$136,500 in the bill, the same amount as appropriated for 1952.

Construction and equipment of treatment building.—The bill contains \$6,125,000 for the replacement of two buildings that are over 60 years old, badly deteriorated and fire hazards. The committee believes that the replacement of these buildings has already been deferred too long. The planning work has been about 75 percent completed with funds previously appropriated for this purpose.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.—The request for an appropriation of \$226,000 has been reduced to \$210,000, a decrease of \$16,000 below the estimate and \$19,150 below the 1952 appropriation. This activity is about 75 percent self-supporting. Legislation now pending is aimed at making it 100 percent self-supporting. The Committee is of the firm belief that this should be accomplished. This is the last year that a salaries and expenses appropriation will be recommended for this work.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The bill contains \$60,000,000 for this activity, a cut of \$2,100,000 from the request and \$100,000 below the amount authorized for 1952. While the funds for this activity are transferred from the OASI trust fund and so no direct charge against the Treasury, it is obvious that every possible economy and efficiency is no less important. The committee believes that the funds provided are adequate for this work.

Grants to States for public assistance.—On the basis of last year's experience with the estimate for this item and current conditions, the

request for \$1,140,000,000 has been cut to \$1,000,000,000. Last year the estimate was reduced \$150,000,000 and no supplemental amount has been necessary nor does it appear that one will be necessary to meet all obligations during 1952. With increasing numbers of people becoming eligible for annuities under Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and other annuity programs and with very high demands for every type of labor and talent throughout most of the nation, the fund requirements for public assistance should show a decline for some time to come. It is felt that these factors were not taken fully into account in computing the estimated requirements submitted to the Congress.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.—The request for \$30,000,000, a reduction of \$1,500,000 from the 1952 appropriation, has been granted. The budget also proposed considerable new and complicated language to amend the allotment formula prescribed by existing law. The proposed language has not been approved. The committee believes that this proposal should be taken up with the appropriate legislative committee rather than being placed in an appropriation bill. In taking this action the committee realizes that the total funds that will be available for disbursement to the States will be somewhat reduced from the amount that would have been available were the proposed language enacted.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The total request for the Administrator's office was \$3,627,000 to cover the costs of salaries and expenses for his immediate office, the Division of Field Services, Office of General Counsel, and the surplus property disposal program. The committee has reduced the request by \$192,000 leaving a recommended appropriation of \$3,435,000 compared with \$3,462,891 appropriated in 1952. However, of the 1952 appropriation \$40,000 will be available for only the last quarter of the year, thus the effective reduction is about \$150,000 below the level of the last quarter of 1952 which will necessitate the elimination of several positions.

The Administrator made a special plea for the General Counsel's office and the General Counsel concurred in the view that his office lacked sufficient personnel. A check of the personal services schedules of the budget shows that this office has dropped 17 positions since 1951. However, the net decrease is composed of a decrease of 21 in grades with minimum salaries of \$7,040 and below and an increase of 4 positions in the salary range from \$8,360 to \$10,800. The committee has applied \$24,000 of the overall reduction against this office and has reduced by \$22,000 the requested transfer from the OASI trust fund.

In addition to the salaries and expenses items, the committee has approved the establishment of a working capital fund to finance certain central services such as reproduction and maintaining stocks of office supplies. The committee believes that this more efficient method of handling such services will result in savings far beyond the \$75,000 recommended to capitalize this fund. The amount recommended is \$100,000 below the \$175,000 requested.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The backlog of cases to be handled by the Board has been steadily increasing during 1952 with no prospect for a reversal of the trend during the rest of the year. The Board has no administrative control of the workload since it must handle all cases referred to it. About half of the cases arise in defense activities or industries. The Committee has cut the request \$200,000 and has allowed \$9,600,000 which is an increase of \$1,282,332 over 1952.

In view of the heavy backlog of cases as testified to by Chairman Herzog during both this year's and last year's hearings, and the large amount of appropriated funds necessary to process these, the committee strongly urges that the Board give prompt consideration to the question whether or not it is feasible and practicable to hold elections in building trade cases. The result of this determination by the Board would be helpful to the proper legislative committee in drafting, if needed, appropriate legislation.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The request for \$1,130,000, an increase of \$16,857 over 1952 has been approved. The work under this head is expected to remain relatively stable with regard to railroad cases, but according to testimony, the work with regard to airline cases will increase due to continuing increases in the number of employees covered by contracts between employees and the airline companies.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Payment to railroad retirement account.—Inasmuch as basic legislation establishes mathematical means of determining the Federal Government's obligations and leaves no opportunity for administrative control of such obligations, the committee has included language in the bill to change this appropriation from annual indefinite to permanent indefinite. This action can in no way change the cost to the Federal Treasury. This change was discussed during the hearings with officials of the Board who saw no objection from their viewpoint. The appropriation for salaries and expenses is being retained on an annual basis.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

This Service has two major functions—to settle labor disputes and to avert labor disputes by bringing about better labor relations. This is obviously especially important work under current circumstances. During World War II practically all of the procurement agencies had their own personnel handling some phase of work in connection with labor disputes. During the current emergency, it was testified that

agreement has been reached that only this agency will enter into the mediation of labor disputes. Under these circumstances the committee, while reducing the estimate \$179,000, has included \$3,447,500 in the bill, an increase of \$284,312 over the 1952 appropriation.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 10, beginning in line 16, in connection with the appropriation for Columbia Institution for the Deaf:

Provided, That the Columbia Institution for the Deaf shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$975 per school year for each student attending said Institution pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

On page 16 beginning in line 15, in connection with the appropriation for school construction under Office of Education:

** * * including not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies*

On page 16 beginning in line 18, in connection with the appropriation for school construction under Office of Education:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Federal Security Agency.

On page 25 beginning in line 20, in connection with the appropriations for the Public Health Service:

Administrative provisions: During the current fiscal year, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, there may be transferred from any annual appropriation to the Public Health Service to any other such appropriation such additional amounts as may be required for pay and allowances of the active commissioned officers herein authorized, but any amounts so transferred shall not exceed 5 per centum of any such appropriation and no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum as a result of any such transfers.

On page 35 beginning in line 4 in connection with appropriations for the Railroad Retirement Board (language in 1952 act proposed to be dropped is shown in brackets, proposed new language is shown in italics):

Payment to railroad retirement account: For [an] annual [premium] *premiums after June 30, 1952* to provide for the payment of all annuities, pensions, and death benefits, in accordance with the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935 and 1937, as amended (45 U. S. C. 228-228s), and for expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board in the administration of said acts as *may be specifically* [provided for under this title] *authorized annually in appropriation acts*, for crediting to the railroad retirement account, an amount equal to amounts covered into the Treasury (minus refunds) during [the current] *each* fiscal year under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (28 U. S. C. 1500-1538).

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Office of the Secretary: Replacement of personal property sold-----	\$2, 500	\$2, 500	
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)-----	10, 000	10, 000	
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)-----	2, 550, 000	2, 550, 000	
Payment to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1947)-----	7, 150, 123	7, 150, 123	
Total, Office of Education-----	9, 700, 123	9, 700, 123	
Office of the Administrator: Replacement of personal property sold-----	50, 000	55, 500	+ \$5, 500
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency-----	9, 760, 123	9, 765, 623	+ 5, 500
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
Replacement of personal property sold-----	2, 000	2, 000	
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Payment to Railroad Retirement account-----	33, 000, 000	723, 000, 000	+ 690, 000, 000
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund-----	11, 200, 000	11, 680, 000	+ 480, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	44, 200, 000	734, 680, 000	+ 690, 480, 000
Total permanent appropriations, all agencies-----	53, 964, 623	744, 450, 123	+ 690, 485, 500

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1952	Estimate, 1953	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	\$33, 000	\$33, 000	
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia-----	7, 000	7, 000	
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	15, 000		-\$15, 000
Total, Department of Labor-----	55, 000	40, 000	-15, 000
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
Public Health Service:			
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals-----	1, 000	1, 000	
Public Health Service conditional gift fund-----	34, 092	23, 750	-10, 342
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund-----	17, 558	25, 700	+8, 142
Total, Federal Security Agency-----	52, 650	50, 450	-2, 200
Total trust funds, all agencies-----	107, 650	90, 450	-17, 200

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS
RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 426, 000	\$1, 417, 400	\$1, 376, 000	—\$50, 000	—\$41, 400
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses-----	1, 709, 200	1, 848, 800	1, 764, 600	+55, 400	—84, 200
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and ex- penses-----	699, 865	684, 000	624, 000	—75, 865	—60, 000
Veterans' Reemployment Rights, salaries and expenses-----	283, 758	285, 700	285, 700	+1, 942	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary-----	4, 118, 823	4, 235, 900	4, 050, 300	—68, 523	—185, 600
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 766, 300	2, 751, 500	2, 700, 000	—66, 300	—51, 500
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	7, 196, 419	8, 037, 000	4, 983, 000	—2, 213, 419	—3, 054, 000

Grants to States-----	183,560,000	195,680,000	183,560,000	-----	-12,120,000
Farm-labor supply revolving fund-----	1,000,000	-----	-----	-1,000,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Employment Security--	191,756,419	203,717,000	188,543,000	-3,213,419	-15,174,000
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,026,516	2,243,000	2,221,100	+194,584	-21,900
Employees' compensation fund-----	[32,200,000]	[35,000,000]	[30,000,000]	[-2,200,000]	[-5,000,000]
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation-----	2,026,516	2,243,000	2,221,100	+194,584	-21,900
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS					
Salaries and expenses-----	5,455,891	6,358,000	5,390,000	-65,891	-968,000
Revision of Consumers' Price Index-----	1,156,425	-----	-----	-1,156,425	-----
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	6,612,316	6,358,000	5,390,000	-1,222,316	-968,000
WOMEN'S BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	378,770	364,700	360,000	-18,770	-4,700
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION					
Salaries and expenses-----	8,521,500	8,426,000	8,400,000	-121,500	-26,000
Total, Department of Labor-----	216,180,644	228,096,100	211,664,400	-4,516,244	-16,431,700

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND					
Grant funds (education of the blind)-----	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	\$115, 000	-----	-----
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF					
Salaries and expenses-----	416, 600	413, 000	413, 000	-\$3, 600	-----
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses (general)-----	5, 643, 300	5, 637, 000	5, 600, 000	-43, 300	-\$37, 000
Certification and inspection services, salaries and expenses (special)-----	[1, 047, 000]	[1, 078, 000]	[1, 078, 000]	[+31, 000]	-----
Total, Food and Drug Administration-----	5, 643, 300	5, 637, 000	5, 600, 000	-43, 300	-37, 000
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 825, 300	2, 890, 000	2, 831, 500	+6, 200	-58, 500
HOWARD UNIVERSITY					
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 735, 300	2, 809, 000	2, 675, 000	-60, 300	-134, 000
Plans and specifications-----	55, 500	60, 000	30, 000	-25, 500	-30, 000
Construction of buildings-----	1, 236, 500	1, 592, 000	1, 342, 000	+105, 500	-250, 000
Total, Howard University-----	4, 027, 300	4, 461, 000	4, 047, 000	+19, 700	-414, 000

OFFICE OF EDUCATION					
Promotion and further development of vocational education	18, 678, 261	19, 123, 261	18, 223, 261	-455, 000	-900, 000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000	2, 480, 000		
Salaries and expenses	3, 447, 713	3, 200, 000	2, 928, 000	-519, 713	-272, 000
Payments to school districts (maintenance and operations)	40, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	40, 000, 000		
School construction (grants)	75, 000, 000	150, 000, 000	135, 000, 000	+60, 000, 000	-15, 000, 000
Total, Office of Education	139, 605, 974	214, 803, 261	198, 631, 261	+59, 025, 287	-16, 172, 000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION					
Payments to States	21, 500, 000	23, 000, 000	22, 500, 000	+1, 000, 000	-500, 000
Salaries and expenses	713, 620	732, 000	700, 000	-13, 620	-32, 000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	22, 213, 620	23, 732, 000	23, 200, 000	+986, 380	-532, 000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Venereal diseases	11, 799, 660	10, 224, 000	9, 900, 000	-1, 899, 660	-324, 000
Tuberculosis	8, 806, 750	8, 553, 000	8, 240, 000	-566, 750	-313, 000
Assistance to States, general	16, 055, 000	16, 692, 000	16, 370, 000	+315, 000	-322, 000
Communicable diseases	6, 188, 397	5, 972, 000	5, 900, 000	-288, 397	-72, 000
Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene	3, 752, 658	3, 950, 000	3, 700, 000	-52, 658	-250, 000
Grants, water-pollution control	900, 000	900, 000	800, 000	-100, 000	-100, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE—continued					
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska-----	\$1, 229, 179	\$1, 230, 000	\$1, 200, 000	—\$29, 179	—\$30, 000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio-----	2, 400, 000	350, 000	300, 000	—2, 100, 000	—50, 000
Hospital construction:					
Grants to States-----	182, 500, 000	154, 700, 000	134, 700, 000	—47, 800, 000	—20, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 230, 115	1, 217, 000	1, 200, 000	—30, 115	—17, 000
Hospitals and medical care-----	31, 546, 150	32, 930, 000	32, 800, 000	+1, 253, 850	—130, 000
Foreign quarantine service-----	3, 048, 200	3, 063, 000	3, 050, 000	+1, 800	—13, 000
National Institutes of Health-----	15, 756, 500	16, 876, 000	16, 500, 000	+743, 500	—376, 000
National Cancer Institute-----	19, 656, 750	15, 371, 000	15, 250, 000	—4, 406, 750	—121, 000
Mental health activities-----	10, 561, 737	10, 895, 000	10, 700, 000	+138, 263	—195, 000
National Heart Institute-----	10, 082, 650	9, 749, 000	9, 600, 000	—482, 650	—149, 000
Dental health activities-----	1, 617, 654	1, 936, 000	1, 650, 000	+32, 346	—286, 000
Construction of research facilities-----	17, 685, 540	3, 230, 000	3, 230, 000	—14, 455, 540	-----
Commissioned officers, pay, etc-----	1, 861, 500	-----	-----	—1, 861, 500	-----

Retired pay of commissioned officers-----	1, 250, 000	1, 200, 000	+1, 200, 000	-50, 000
Salaries and expenses, Public Health Service----	2, 913, 068	3, 310, 000	+386, 932	-10, 000
Total, Public Health Service-----	349, 591, 508	302, 398, 000	-70, 001, 508	-22, 808, 000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL				
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 334, 025	2, 520, 000	+150, 975	-35, 000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds-----	136, 500	185, 000	-----	-48, 500
Construction and equipment of treatment building-----	-----	6, 125, 000	+6, 125, 000	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	2, 470, 525	8, 830, 000	+6, 275, 975	-83, 500
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, salaries and expenses:	-----	-----	-----	-----
General fund appropriation-----	229, 150	210, 000	-19, 150	-16, 000
Annual indefinite (fees)-----	[589, 879]	[852, 000]	[+262, 121]	-----
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:				
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limita- tion)-----	[60, 100, 000]	[60, 000, 000]	[-100, 000]	[-2, 100, 000]
Reimbursement to O. A. S. I. trust fund----	3, 734, 000	-----	-3, 734, 000	-----
Bureau of Public Assistance:				
Grants to States for public assistance-----	1, 150, 000, 000	1, 000, 000, 000	-150, 000, 000	-140, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 696, 900	1, 649, 000	-96, 900	-49, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Children's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 590, 250	\$1, 587, 000	\$1, 550, 000	—\$40, 250	—\$37, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare-----	31, 500, 000	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	—1, 500, 000	-----
Office of Commissioner, salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation-----	214, 250	215, 000	200, 000	—14, 250	—15, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund-----	[117, 625]	[118, 000]	[118, 000]	[+375]	[-----]
Total, Social Security Administration----	1, 188, 964, 550	1, 173, 677, 000	1, 033, 560, 000	—155, 404, 550	—140, 117, 000
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR					
Salaries, Office of Administrator-----	2, 206, 275	-----	-----	—2, 206, 275	-----
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator:					
Appropriation-----	-----	1, 043, 000	1, 000, 000	+1, 000, 000	—43, 000
Transfer from OASI-----	[433, 400]	[143, 000]	[143, 000]	[—290, 400]	[-----]

Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services:						
Appropriation-----			1, 895, 000	1, 870, 000	+ 1, 870, 000	- 25, 000
Transfer from OASI-----			[403, 000]	[375, 000]	[+ 375, 000]	[- 28, 000]
Service operations, salaries and expenses:						
Appropriation-----	722, 988				- 722, 988	
Transfer from OASI-----	[123, 527]				[- 123, 527]	
Salaries, Office of General Counsel-----	403, 628				- 403, 628	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:						
Appropriation-----			424, 000	400, 000	+ 400, 000	- 24, 000
Transfers (OASI and Food and Drug)-----	[421, 903]		[447, 000]	[425, 000]	[+ 3, 097]	[- 22, 000]
Surplus property disposal-----	130, 000		265, 000	165, 000	+ 35, 000	- 100, 000
Working capital fund (for central services)-----			175, 000	75, 000	+ 75, 000	- 100, 000
Defense community facilities and services:						
Loans and grants-----	8, 000, 000				- 8, 000, 000	
Administrative expenses-----	250, 000				- 250, 000	
Total, Office of Administrator-----	11, 712, 891		3, 802, 000	3, 510, 000	- 8, 202, 891	- 292, 000
Total, Federal Security Agency-----	1, 727, 586, 568		1, 740, 758, 261	1, 560, 244, 261	- 167, 342, 307	- 180, 514, 000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Recommended in bill for 1953	Bill compared with—	
				1952 appropriations	1953 estimates
Salaries and expenses-----	\$8, 317, 668	\$9, 800, 000	\$9, 600, 000	+\$1, 282, 332	—\$200, 000

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses-----	\$399, 394	\$422, 000	\$422, 000	+\$22, 606	-----
Arbitration and emergency boards-----	138, 000	138, 000	138, 000	-----	-----
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses-----	575, 749	570, 000	570, 000	—5, 749	-----
Total, National Mediation Board-----	1, 113, 143	1, 130, 000	1, 130, 000	+16, 857	-----

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Railroad retirement appropriated account (annual indefinite)-----	[\$740, 000, 000]	(1)	(1)	[-\$740,000,000]	(4)
Salaries and expenses (transfer from railroad retirement trust fund)-----	[6, 445, 808]	[\$6, 307, 000]	[\$6, 207, 000]	[-238, 808]	[-\$100, 000]
Total, Railroad Retirement Board-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 115, 688	\$3, 579, 000	\$3, 400, 000	+ \$284, 312	— \$179, 000
Boards of inquiry-----	47, 500	47, 500	47, 500	-----	-----
Total, Federal Mediation and Concilia- tion Service-----	3, 163, 188	3, 626, 500	3, 447, 500	+ 284, 312	— 179, 000
Grand total, all titles of bill-----	1, 956, 361, 211	1, 983, 410, 861	1, 786, 086, 161	— 170, 275, 050	— 197, 324, 700

¹ Proposed as a permanent indefinite appropriation.

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Union Calendar No. 494

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7151

[Report No. 1602]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1952

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title
5 referred to as the Secretary), including services as author-
6 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
7 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor
8 vehicle (at not to exceed \$3,000) for replacement only;
9 teletype news service; and payment in advance when au-
10 thorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library mem-
11 bership in organizations whose publications are available to
12 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
13 general public; \$1,376,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
15 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$1,764,600.

16 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
17 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety,
18 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations
19 for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of
20 the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation
21 Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the
22 functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-
23 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and
24 (g)) ; and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the Presi-
25 dent's Committee on National Employ the Physically

1 Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11,
2 1949 (63 Stat. 409), including purchase of reports and of
3 material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attend-
4 ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences
5 concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards;
6 \$624,000.

7 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
8 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance
9 in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights
10 under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act
11 of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service
12 Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and
13 Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and
14 section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act,
15 and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50
16 U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have performed
17 service in the Merchant Marine, \$285,700.

18 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
20 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
21 tice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
22 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$2,700,000.

23 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
25 general administration of the employment service and un-

1 employment compensation programs, including temporary
2 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
3 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; for
4 cooperation with the United States Immigration and Natu-
5 ralization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating
6 and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of
7 foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws
8 and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force;
9 and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by sec-
10 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
11 \$4,983,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be for carrying into
12 effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the
13 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

14 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
15 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
16 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
17 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
18 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
19 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social
20 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), includ-
21 ing, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equip-
22 ment and the payment of rental for space made available
23 to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, and for
24 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of
25 employment office facilities and services in the District of

1 Columbia, \$183,560,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be
2 available only to the extent that the Secretary finds
3 necessary to meet increased costs of administration
4 resulting from changes in a State law or increases
5 in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
6 salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
7 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
8 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
9 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
10 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302
11 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary
12 of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary
13 of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in
14 compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6,
15 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin
16 Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social
17 Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines
18 to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
19 its unemployment compensation law and of its public
20 employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
21 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and
22 the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment,
23 in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of
24 postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
25 nection with the administration of unemployment compensa-

1 tion systems and employment services by States receiving
2 grants herefrom.

3 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
4 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
5 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
6 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
7 apply.

8 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
9 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
10 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
11 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
12 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
13 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
14 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
15 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
16 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
17 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
18 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
19 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

20 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
21 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
22 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
23 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the
24 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as
25 may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expend-

1 itures made thereunder for payments under such title and
2 under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appro-
3 priation therefor for that fiscal year.

4 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
6 expenses and not to exceed \$87,000 for the Employees'
7 Compensation Board of Appeals, \$2,221,100, together with
8 not to exceed \$98,500 to be derived from the War Claims
9 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act
10 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

11 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
12 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
13 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
14 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
15 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
16 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
17 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
18 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
19 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the
20 advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-
21 party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services
22 and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses,
23 including transportation and other expenses incidental to
24 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of
25 the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the

1 Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and
2 treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and
3 who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees
4 of the United States, and the limitations and authority of
5 the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
6 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
7 expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required
8 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
9 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
10 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
11 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
12 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund
13 created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

14 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
16 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
17 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees
18 for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,390,000.

21 WOMEN'S BUREAU

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of

1 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of
2 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$360,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local
10 agencies and their employees for inspection services ren-
11 dered, and for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
12 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
13 the Division, \$8,400,000.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
17 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), for examination of
19 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for expenses of
20 attendance at meetings concerned with the function or
21 activity for which any such appropriation is made.

22 SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appro-

1 priation in this title may be transferred to any other such
 2 appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased
 3 by more than 5 per centum by any such transfer: *Provided*,
 4 That no such transfer shall be used for creation of new func-
 5 tions within the Department.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
 7 Appropriation Act, 1953".

8 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

10 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
 11 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

12 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

13 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Co-
 14 lumbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services
 15 and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
 16 \$413,000: *Provided*, That the Columbia Institution for the
 17 Deaf shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance
 18 at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$975 per
 19 school year for each student attending said Institution pur-
 20 suant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

21 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for car-
 23 rying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
 24 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392, Public Law 459, ap-

1 proved March 16, 1950) ; the Tea Importation Act, as
2 amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21
3 U. S. C. 141-149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15
4 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
5 (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including the purchase of not to ex-
6 ceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only
7 (including three at a cost of not to exceed \$1,900 each) ;
8 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
9 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
10 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests
11 and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and
12 per diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
13 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$5,600,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection serv-
15 ices: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
16 tion of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 504,
17 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
18 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 354, 356,
19 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance
20 deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payment of
21 fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such
22 products, to remain available until expended. The total
23 amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal
24 services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific

1 equipment; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
2 placement only; and the refund of advance deposits for
3 which no service has been rendered.

4 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
6 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnish-
7 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by
8 employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
9 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard
10 University" for salaries of technical and professional per-
11 sonnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropri-
12 ation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and
13 power furnished by such university; \$2,831,500: *Provided*,
14 That no intern or resident physician receiving compensa-
15 tion from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive
16 compensation in the form of wages or salary from any
17 other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
18 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
19 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
20 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the
21 Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of
22 rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
23 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills
24 rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such cal-
25 culations shall not be subject to audit or certification in

1 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
2 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
3 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the re-
5 sponsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

6 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

7 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
8 ard University, including personal services and miscella-
9 neous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
10 \$2,675,000.

11 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
12 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
13 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
14 Howard University of a preclinical medical building, in-
15 cluding engineering and architectural services, advertising,
16 and travel, \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

17 Construction of buildings: For construction of build-
18 ings on the grounds of Howard University, under the super-
19 vision of the General Services Administration, to remain
20 available until expended, as follows:

21 For construction and equipment of a dental school
22 building, together with alterations and installations in con-
23 nection with such construction, including engineering and
24 architectural services, and travel, \$653,160, of which \$372,-
25 939 is for payment of obligations incurred under authority

1 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
2 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
3 struction of said building: *Provided*, That the limitation on
4 the total cost of said dental school building, as set forth
5 under this head in said Act, is increased from “\$2,242,520”
6 to “\$2,565,221”, and such increased limitation shall not
7 include authorized construction cost increases heretofore or
8 hereafter determined by the Administrator of the General
9 Services Administration pursuant to the provisions of said
10 Act;

11 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
12 provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropri-
13 ation Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency
14 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
15 struction of an engineering building, \$41,340;

16 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
17 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
18 Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into contracts for con-
19 struction of a biology-greenhouse building, \$647,500.

20 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

21 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
22 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
23 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section
24 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29),
25 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30)

1 and the Act of March 18, 1950 (Public Law 462),
2 \$18,223,261: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
3 States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be
4 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$18,048,261 for the
5 current fiscal year.

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22
8 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,480,000.

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
11 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
12 public and school library service; coordination of library
13 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
14 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
15 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
16 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
17 development of library service throughout the country; pur-
18 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
19 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
20 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
21 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
22 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of
23 education, and repairing the same; \$2,928,000; of which
24 not less than \$500,000 shall be available for the Division of
25 Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all re-

1 receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimburse-
2 ment for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of
3 Education performing advisory functions to said agencies
4 shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States
5 to the credit of this appropriation.

6 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
7 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
8 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950
9 (Public Law 874), \$40,000,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
10 propriation shall also be available for carrying out the
11 provisions of section 6 of such Act.

12 School construction: For providing school facilities and
13 for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected
14 areas, as authorized by title II of the Act of September 23,
15 1950 (Public Law 815), including not to exceed \$750,000
16 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
17 agencies, \$135,000,000, to be immediately available and to
18 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
19 this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other
20 direct expenses of the Federal Security Agency.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
23 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
24 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
25 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., ch. 4),

1 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
2 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for
3 the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in ac-
4 cordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
5 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
6 controlled by the State agency, \$22,500,000, of which
7 not to exceed \$190,000 shall be available to the Federal
8 Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services
9 to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as author-
10 ized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be
11 available for administrative expenses in connection with
12 providing such services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropria-
14 tion shall be used for administrative purposes.

15 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
16 Puerto Rico), next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
17 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States
18 in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
19 amended (including the objects specified in the preceding
20 paragraph), for the first quarter of the next succeeding
21 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
22 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
23 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,

1 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
2 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
3 of the current fiscal year.

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
5 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
6 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
7 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including not to exceed \$3,000 for
8 production, purchase, and distribution of educational films;
9 \$700,000.

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
12 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter
13 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses
14 for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and
15 for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned
16 officers in the Regular Corps; as follows:

17 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
18 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
19 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
20 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
21 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence
22 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place
23 of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
24 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
25 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians

1 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case
2 finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients;
3 reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of de-
4 ceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing
5 of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities;
6 the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money,
8 services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States,
9 as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
10 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
11 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
12 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
13 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$9,900,000.

14 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
15 (b) of the Act, \$8,240,000.

16 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
17 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
18 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
19 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
20 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; and
21 to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
22 and vital statistics, including the purchase of not to exceed
23 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
24 \$16,370,000.

25 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-

1 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 361,
2 and 704 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
3 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the inter-
4 state transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
5 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
6 of not to exceed thirty-seven passenger motor vehicles for
7 replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of
8 aircraft; \$5,900,000.

9 Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: For ex-
10 penses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those
11 provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the
12 Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
13 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quar-
14 antine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for
15 carrying out the purposes of the Water Pollution Control
16 Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), including purchase of not
17 to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$3,700,000.

18 Grants, water pollution control: For grants to carry
19 out section 8 (a) of the Water Pollution Control Act (33
20 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), \$800,000, to remain available
21 until expended.

22 Disease and sanitation investigations and control,
23 Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to
24 conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist
25 the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities neces-

1 sary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control
2 of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health
3 and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes
4 specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the
5 provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the
6 limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361,
7 363, and 704 of the Act, including the purchase of one
8 passenger motor vehicle, and hire, operation, and main-
9 tenance of aircraft, \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That property
10 of the Public Health Service located in Alaska and used
11 in carrying out the activities herein authorized may be
12 transferred, without reimbursement, to the Territory of
13 Alaska at the discretion of the Surgeon General.

14 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For pur-
15 chase and installation of equipment and supplies for the
16 building and facilities heretofore provided for under the
17 head "Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio," General
18 Services Administration, in the Independent Offices Appro-
19 priation Act, 1951, \$300,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

21 Grants for hospital construction: For payments for
22 hospital construction under part C, title VI, of the Act, as
23 amended, to remain available until expended, \$134,700,000,
24 of which \$59,700,000 is for payment of obligations incurred

1 under authority heretofore granted under this head: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That allotments under such part C to the several
3 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
4 of an amount equal to that part of the appropriation granted
5 herein which is available for new obligations.

6 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
7 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
8 of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to
9 exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,
10 \$1,200,000.

11 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
12 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
13 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,
14 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
15 the Public Health Service Act, and Executive Order 9079
16 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange
17 of farm products and livestock; purchase of not to exceed
18 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
19 firearms and ammunition; \$32,800,000: *Provided*, That
20 when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a
21 health service program for any department or agency, pay-
22 ment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for
23 deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

24 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
25 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-

1 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
2 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
3 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
4 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
5 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
6 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
7 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
8 required by law of such countries; and the purchase of not
9 to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles, of which five shall
10 be for replacement only; \$3,050,000.

11 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
12 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
13 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
14 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
15 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the pur-
16 chase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, of
17 which five shall be for replacement only; not to exceed
18 \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifi-
19 cally approved by the Surgeon General; erection of tempo-
20 rary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
21 substances for demonstrations and research; \$16,500,000.

22 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
23 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
24 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
25 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health

1 agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions,
2 in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by pro-
3 viding consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-
4 aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV,
5 part A, of the Act; \$15,250,000.

6 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
7 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
8 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental dis-
9 eases, \$10,700,000.

10 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
11 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
12 \$9,600,000.

13 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
14 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
15 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
16 diseases and conditions, including the purchase of not to
17 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
18 \$1,650,000.

19 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
20 research facilities, to be transferred (except such part as may
21 be necessary for incidental expenses and purchase of equip-
22 ment by the Public Health Service) to the General Services
23 Administration, and to remain available until expended, as
24 follows:

25 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to author-

1 ity granted to enter into contracts for construction of a
2 combined hospital and research building as authorized under
3 this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
4 Acts of 1949 and 1950, \$3,230,000.

5 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay of
6 commissioned officers, as authorized by law, \$1,200,000, to
7 remain available until expended.

8 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices
9 of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
10 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
11 elsewhere, including conducting research on technical nurs-
12 ing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services;
13 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
14 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
15 public health methods; carrying on international health
16 activities, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment
17 of officials of other countries when specifically authorized
18 by the Surgeon General; and purchase of not to exceed one
19 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$3,300,000.

20 Administrative provisions: During the current fiscal
21 year, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
22 there may be transferred from any annual appropriation
23 to the Public Health Service to any other such appropria-
24 tion such additional amounts as may be required for pay
25 and allowances of the active commissioned officers herein

1 authorized, but any amounts so transferred shall not exceed
2 5 per centum of any such appropriation and no such appro-
3 priation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum as a
4 result of any such transfers.

5 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase
8 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
9 individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
10 prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$2,485,000.

11 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
12 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
13 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
14 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
15 of construction, \$136,500, to remain available until ex-
16 pended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
17 transferred to the General Services Administration.

18 Construction and equipment of treatment building: For
19 an additional amount for construction and equipment, in-
20 cluding administrative expenses, of a treatment building
21 (providing separate male and female facilities), and demo-
22 lition and removal of those buildings designated as Oaks
23 and Toner Buildings with their appurtenances and attach-
24 ments, within the grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital,

1 \$6,125,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
2 That any part of this appropriation may be transferred to
3 the General Services Administration.

4 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions:
6 For expenses necessary for the supervision of Federal credit
7 unions, \$210,000, together with the aggregate of amounts
8 received from certificate, supervision, and examination fees
9 collected from Federal credit unions as authorized by law.

10 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
11 vivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including pur-
12 chase of three passenger motor vehicles; and furnish-
13 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equip-
14 ment used by building guards; not more than \$60,000,000
15 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
16 insurance trust fund.

17 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
18 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
19 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
20 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Se-
21 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
22 X, and XIV), \$1,000,000,000, of which such amount as
23 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
24 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

1 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
2 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
3 \$1,600,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
5 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
6 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
7 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
8 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
9 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution,
10 \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
11 contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
12 out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the
13 care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between per-
14 sons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
15 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
16 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
17 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this
18 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
19 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
20 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
21 of the State shall be approved.

22 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
23 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
24 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as
25 authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social

1 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
2 \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State
3 pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall
4 not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections
5 (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
6 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
8 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for
9 Social Security, \$200,000, together with not to exceed
10 \$118,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
11 survivors insurance trust fund.

12 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
13 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
14 to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively,
15 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
16 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
17 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
18 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
19 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

20 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
21 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
22 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
23 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
24 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to
25 a State plan approved under such title prior to or during

1 such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect
2 to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which
3 such plan was submitted for approval.

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
6 expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator,
7 \$1,000,000, together with not to exceed \$143,000 to be
8 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
9 trust fund.

10 Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services: For
11 expenses necessary for the Division of Field Services,
12 \$1,870,000, together with not to exceed \$375,000 to be
13 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
14 trust fund.

15 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:
16 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Coun-
17 sel, \$400,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000 to be
18 transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
19 certification and inspection services", and not to exceed
20 \$400,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
21 survivors insurance trust fund.

22 Surplus property disposal: For expenses necessary for
23 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k)
24 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
25 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal

1 excess property for educational purposes and protection of
2 public health, \$165,000.

3 Working capital fund: For the establishment of a work-
4 ing capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation,
5 for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation
6 of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central tabu-
7 lating service; and (3) a central supply service for supplies
8 and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained
9 to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Agency;
10 \$75,000: *Provided*, That any stocks of such supplies and
11 equipment on hand or on order on June 30, 1952, under the
12 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service
13 Operations", shall also be used to capitalize said fund: *Pro-*
14 *vided further*, That said fund shall be reimbursed from avail-
15 able funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services
16 are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of
17 operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and
18 depreciation of equipment.

19 REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

20 The contract authorization granted under the head "Con-
21 struction and equipment, building for the housing, care, and
22 treatment of mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hos-
23 pital," in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act,
24 1949, is reduced by the amount of \$115,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1
2 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
3 salaries and expenses shall be available for examination of
4 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for payment in
5 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organi-
6 zations whose publications are available to members only or
7 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

8 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
10 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
11 U. S. C. 55a).

12 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
13 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
14 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
15 the function or activity for which any such appropriation is
16 made.

17 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
18 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
19 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
20 operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses
21 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
22 from the said agencies of any States which have established
23 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
24 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-

tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
rates of pay of said officers or employees.

This title may be cited as the "Federal Security
Agency Appropriation Act, 1953".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
(29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
\$9,600,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as
amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947,

1 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
2 (52 Stat. 1060).

3 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1953".

5 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
7 National Mediation Board, including stenographic report-
8 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
9 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$422,000.

10 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
11 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of
12 the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157),
13 and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
14 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including
15 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$138,000.

17 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

18 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
19 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
20 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
21 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$570,000, of which not
22 less than \$216,000 shall be available for compensation (at
23 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
24 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
25 as amended.

1 This title may be cited as the “National Mediation
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

3 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

4 Payment to railroad retirement account: For annual
5 premiums after June 30, 1952, to provide for the payment
6 of all annuities, pensions, and death benefits, in accordance
7 with the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935
8 and 1937, as amended (45 U. S. C. 228–228s), and for
9 expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board in the
10 administration of said Acts as may be specifically authorized
11 annually in appropriation Acts, for crediting to the railroad
12 retirement account, an amount equal to amounts covered
13 into the Treasury (minus refunds) during each fiscal year
14 under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (28 U. S. C.
15 1500–1538).

16 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
17 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
18 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
19 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when
20 specifically authorized by the Board; and stenographic re-
21 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
22 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,207,000, to be de-
23 rived from the railroad retirement account.

24 This title may be cited as the “Railroad Retirement
25 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
2 CONCILIATION SERVICE

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
5 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180,
6 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
7 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
8 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor
9 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
10 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and in-
11 dustrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,400,000.

13 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
14 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President
15 pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations
16 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176-180, 182), including services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District of Columbia,
19 \$47,500.

20 This title may be cited as the "Federal Mediation and
21 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1953".

22 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained
24 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
2 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
3 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
5 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
6 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
7 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
8 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
9 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
10 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
11 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
12 against the Government of the United States, or that such
13 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
14 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
15 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
16 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
17 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
18 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
19 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
20 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
21 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
22 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
23 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
24 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
25 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-

1 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
2 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
3 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
4 ing law.

5 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda pur-
7 poses not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 703. In no event shall the number of passenger-
9 carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current
10 fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropria-
11 tion or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per centum of the
12 number in use as of June 30, 1951.

13 SEC. 704. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act, except appropriations for the Public Health Serv-
15 ice, shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
16 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
17 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
18 hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and
19 intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
20 That for purposes of this section employees shall be con-
21 sidered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
22 time or more in personnel administration consisting of
23 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
24 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
25 classification; employee relations and services; training;

1 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
2 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
3 and reporting.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Labor-Federal Security
5 Appropriation Act, 1953”.

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82ND CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7151

[Report No. 1602]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

By Mr. FOGARTY

MARCH 20, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 21, 1952

For actions of March 20, 1952

32nd-2nd, No. 46

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated independent offices appropriation bill, cutting GSA and CEA. House referred various USDA flood-control reports to Public Works Committee.

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HOUSE

1. ~~INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 2649-82). Agreed to the following amendments:
By Rep. Rees, Kans., to reduce Council of Economic Advisers by \$100,000 (pp. 2650-1).
By Rep. Curtis, Mo., to reduce executive direction and staff operations of GSA by \$618,550, by a 79-52 vote (pp. 2659-61).
By Rep. Battle, Ala., to reduce repair, preservation, and equipment of buildings outside D. C. by \$1,000,000 (p. 2664).
By Rep. Battle, to reduce renovation and improvement of Federal buildings outside D. C., by a 73-46 vote (p. 2664).
Rejected the following amendments:
By Rep. Dawson, Ill., to restore \$11,315,970 of the committee cut (below the Budget) for Public Buildings Service (p. 2661).
By Rep. Holifield, Calif., to strike out the provision for a \$16,500 salary for the present Commissioner of Public Buildings (pp. 2661-2).
By Rep. Holifield, to provide \$990,000 (as recommended in the Budget) for the Federal catalog project (p. 2662).
By Rep. Burnside, W. Va., to restore \$825,800 for Federal records centers at Seattle, Kansas City, and Boston (pp. 2662-4).
By Rep. Holifield, to restore \$4,002,000 of the estimate for expenses of the general supply fund (pp. 2665-6).~~
2. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7151 (H. Rept. 1602)(p. 2648).
3. BUILDINGS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R.

4323, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for Government lease of real property and structures for terms of from 5 to 25 years and for acquisition of title by the end of the lease terms (p. 2649).

4. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from this Department flood-control survey reports on the Pee Dee River watershed in Va., N. C., and S. C. (H. Doc. 395), Brazos River watershed in Tex. (H. Doc. 396), Queen Creek watershed, Ariz. (H. Doc. 397), and Sny watershed, Ill. (H. Doc. 398); to Public Works Committee (p. 2695).
5. FARM CREDIT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2085, to enable national banks and State member banks of the Federal Reserve System to receive compensation for distribution of debentures issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives (H. Rept. 1617)(p. 2695).

SENATE

6. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wiley inserted a Wis. Council of Agricultural Cooperatives resolution opposing price control (p. 2588).
7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Wiley inserted several resolutions favoring this proposed project (pp. 2588-9).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24 (p. 2647). It was agreed to consider bills on the calendar at that time (p. 2590).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. TRANSPORTATION. S. 2901, by Sen. Johnson, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to alleviate shortages in boxcars and other vehicles during emergency; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 2589).
10. FARM CREDIT; MINERALS. S. 2904, by Sen. Young, to provide against reservation of mineral interests by Federal land banks. Remarks of author. (pp. 2589-90.)
11. PENALTY MAIL. H. R. 7153, by Rep. Curtis, Nebr., to abolish free transmission of official Government mail matter and certain other mail; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2696).
12. PRICE SUPPORTS. H. R. 7158, by Rep. Murray, Wis., to provide support for the price of defatted milk at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2696).
13. APPROPRIATIONS. H. Res. 583, by Rep. Coudert, N. Y., to make in order provisions in and amendments to appropriation bills which reduce, or impose limitations upon the expenditures, of appropriations previously made; to Rules Committee (p. 2696).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. ELECTRIC POWER. Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted resolutions of the Hornell (N. Y.) Exchange Club and the Niagara Frontier Builders' Association, Inc., and a Binghamton (N. Y.) Sun editorial supporting the Capehart-Miller bills for the further development of Niagara Falls electric power by private enterprise (pp. A1831, A1832-3, A1837-8).
15. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a Commercial and Financial Chronicle article by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, criticizing the administration of the foreign aid programs. He claimed they were inflationary and that "Europe may well suffer greater losses through inflation, of which we have been the

critical, except that he gave a list of the events. In order to complete the picture I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks, a statement which was sent to me by the Baton Rouge Warehouse Co., dated March 18, 1952.

In its statement the company acknowledges having had for storage Mexican canned meat and linters. The report shows that the charges made were the lowest of any warehouse in the United States, and that the entire profit made by the warehouse company for the 20 months involved, including the storage of many other articles other than the two Government commodities, was only \$28,000.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BATON ROUGE WAREHOUSE CO.,
Baton Rouge, La., March 18, 1952.

The property of the Baton Rouge Warehouse Co. is the former Baton Rouge Engineer Depot, Sharp Station, Baton Rouge, La. This property was declared surplus after World War II, and advertised for sale. It was sold first to a Baton Rouge concern, who later defaulted and returned the property to the Government. After several subsequent attempts by the Government to dispose of it, it was sold on bid to the present owners by General Services Administration. The sale did not contain a recapture clause, and the Government has been paid in full for the property.

The Baton Rouge Warehouse Co., Inc., stored only two government agricultural commodities, i. e., Mexican canned meat and linters.

The Baton Rouge Warehouse Co., Inc., rates for storage of Mexican canned meat were the lowest of any warehouse in the United States. These rates were as follows:

First 100 cars, 3¼ cents per 100 pounds per month.

Second 100 cars, 3 cents per 100 pounds per month.

Balance, 2¾ cents per 100 pounds per month.

This company stored a total of 133 carloads of Mexican canned meat for the Government and received a gross revenue on this item of \$76,153.68. All services, including switching cars, loading and unloading cars, stacking in warehouse, etc., and all equipment used in connection with these operations were furnished by the company.

Other warehouses received as high as 5 cents per 100 pounds per month for the storage of this same commodity.

The only other agricultural commodity stored by this company was linters. The Baton Rouge Warehouse Co. rates for the storage of this item were also the lowest in the United States, and were as follows:

Warehouse No. 3 (ground-level storage), 13 cents per bale per month.

Warehouse No. 2 (built up with fire walls), 20 cents per bale per month.

A total of 53,017 bales were stored by this company at 13 cents per bale, and a total of

16,706 bales were stored at 20 cents per bale. The total gross revenue received for the storage of this item was \$116,956.63.

The standard rate charged by other large warehousing concerns for the storage of linters was 33 cents per bale per month. It is estimated that the Government saved approximately \$50,000 by storing these linters in the Baton Rouge warehouse. This warehouse qualified and operated under the United States Public Warehouse Act for the storage of linters.

No grain or other agricultural commodity was stored for the Government by this concern.

All Government commodities were shipped out of this warehouse without any shortages or claims of any nature.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial entitled "Crying Over Spilled Milk?" published in the Times-Picayune of Monday, March 17, 1952.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CRYING OVER SPILLED MILK?

Purpose of Senator WILLIAMS' statement on the sale of the Government engineer depot at Baton Rouge in 1949 at a fraction of its cost is no clearer than Representative SUTTON's finding that the dock board bought the big Michoud plant on highly favorable terms.

If these Members of Congress intend to show some chicanery or connivance in these sales they ought to say so. Up to now they haven't said anything of the sort.

It isn't even clear that they think the War Assets Administration and its successor were not justified in selling the properties at what they could get for them under conditions that existed at the time.

What Senator WILLIAMS and Representative SUTTON have said is what was already a matter of public record: That the Government took a huge loss on these surplus war assets whose use they now have to recover at considerable cost for rearmament purposes.

If these gentlemen simply want to dig up and rehash all the losses accepted in disposing of its surpluses, then they will have something to occupy them for the rest of their terms. The examples run into the hundreds, and generally were publicized at the time the sales were made.

If Senator WILLIAMS and Representative SUTTON were not among those who wanted the government to unload its unneeded properties after the end of the war, they were in the minority. Most people who took any interest in the matter objected to having the Government to hang on to a lot of plants and other real estate, keeping them off the tax rolls and exposing the treasury to the enormous expense of keeping them up. They were opposed to having Uncle Sam engage in a flirtation with socialism by having him operate the properties in competition with private enterprise.

The Government sold some of the war properties outright, and others were sold or leased subject to recovery in case of an emer-

gency. A few of the plants were retained. Nobody foresaw, of course, that by 1950 we would be engaged once more in an all-out rearmament effort, requiring the use of the then surplus properties. No amount of hindsight can change that fact.

The energy congressional committees have put into running down criminality, favoritism, waste, and inefficiency in the Government is having a wholesome result. The effort has the public backing.

But currently, some Members of Congress seem to be losing their tempers and their perspective. That has led to charges or implications that cannot be sustained, and results in the confusion of the public. That will be the effect of the statements of Senator WILLIAMS and Representative SUTTON unless people assume that they are just crying over spilled milk.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have not interposed objection to the various requests to have insertions made in the RECORD. However, I do not desire to have the people of the country receive the impression, because of the absence of objection—for, after all, such insertions can be made only by unanimous consent—that I am in accord with everything stated or set forth in the various articles and other matters which Senators have requested unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

Furthermore, while of course I shall not undertake to commit the present Presiding Officer, the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] yet I do not believe that he agrees with all the statements and assertions contained in the various matters which have been inserted in the RECORD.

I make this statement merely because of what I believe may be the effect on the minds of the people of the country of having these various matters printed in the RECORD. I believe their printing in the RECORD may create a false impression.

I wish it distinctly understood that in making this comment I am not reflecting in any way on the Senator or Senators submitting the matters for printing in the RECORD.

Nevertheless, I do raise this question; and I also question whether such insertions should be made in the RECORD merely because the Senators making the insertions have been requested to do so.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, March 24, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, may our moments of prayer inspire us to live worthily, faithfully, and helpfully.

Grant that we may see and understand more clearly that the measure of our faith and trust in Thee will be the measure of our joy and courage.

May we give ourselves loyally and wholeheartedly to the things which we believe and know are righteous and just and true.

We beseech Thee that we may endeavor to do Thy will more perfectly, for in the doing of Thy will is our peace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. FOGARTY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1602), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SCHWABE reserved all points of order on the bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. FURCOLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, roll call No. 28 of March 19 shows that I did not answer to my name. I was present and answered to my name when the roll was called. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD at page 2564. The figure "\$2,700,000" should read "\$2,700,000,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 558, Rept. No. 1603), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Members be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate and report to the House not later than January 3, 1953, with respect to the following matters:

1. The extent and nature of expenditures made by all candidates for the House of Representatives in connection with their campaign for nomination and election to such office.

2. The amounts subscribed, contributed, or expended, and the value of services rendered, and facilities made available (including personal services, use of advertising space, radio and television time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles and other transportation facilities) by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any convention or election held in 1952 to which a candidate for the House of Representatives is to be nominated or elected.

3. The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates.

4. The amounts, if any, raised, contributed, and expended by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, including any political committee thereof, in connection with any such election, and the amounts received by any political committee from any corporation, labor union, individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, or partnership.

5. The violations, if any, of the following statutes of the United States:

(a) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

(b) The act of August 2, 1939, as amended, relating to pernicious political activities, commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.

(c) The provisions of section 304, Public Law 101, Eightieth Congress, chapter 120, first session, referred to as the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947.

(d) Any statute or legislative act of the United States, or of the State within which a candidate is seeking nomination or reelection to the House of Representatives, the violation of which Federal or State statute, or statutes, would affect the qualification of a Member of the House of Representatives within the meaning of article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

6. Such other matters relating to the election of Members of the House of Representatives in 1952, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the House of Representatives in enacting remedial legislation, or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

7. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee shall be public.

For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-second Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony, as it deems advisable. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

8. The committee is authorized and directed to report promptly any and all violations of any Federal or State statutes in connection with the matters and things mentioned herein to the Attorney General of the United States in order that he may take such official action as may be proper.

9. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of a subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 3, 1953, as hereinabove provided.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 30]

Allen, Ill.
Baring
Belcher

Bosone
Boykin
Brooks

Buchanan
Carrigg
Celler

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 24, 1952
For actions of March 21, 1952
S2nd-2nd, No. 47

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed independent offices appropriation bill. House committee reported Interior appropriation bill. House received GAO audit report on FCA. Rep. Patten inserted Wickard's address on status of REA programs.

HOUSE

- 1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 2697-740). Agreed to the following amendments:
 - By Rep. Coudert, N. Y., to reduce TVA by \$14,000,000, by a 199-159 vote (pp. 2709-13, 2739).
 - By Rep. Keating, N. Y., to reduce by \$4,000,000 the funds available to TVA for personnel, thus forcing the absorption of increased pay costs (pp. 2713-14).
 - By Rep. Bray, Ind., to limit agencies in this bill to 50% of the automobiles they had on June 30, 1951 (p. 2732).
 - By Rep. Jensen, Iowa, to permit the filling of only 25% of vacancies in agencies covered by the bill, until the total personnel is reduced by 10%; by a 157-108 vote (pp. 2735-7).

Rejected the following amendments:

 - By Rep. Priest, Tenn., to restore \$7,000,000 of the cut, below the budget, for National Science Foundation (pp. 2699-702).
 - By Rep. Rees, Kans., to exempt employees earning less than 15 days of annual leave a year from the rider which restricts the accumulation of such leave (pp. 2729-32).
 - By Rep. Coudert, to reduce the expenditures authorized, for the agencies covered by the bill, by a total (not broken down) of about \$1,350,000,000; by a 115-148 vote (pp. 2733-5). Later his motion to recommit the bill, with instructions that such a provision be added to the bill, was rejected 112-209 (p. 2739).
- 2. FCA AUDIT.** Received a letter from the Comptroller General transmitting the audit report on institutions supervised by FCA for the fiscal year 1951 (H. Doc. 399); to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 2770).

3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Following are excerpts from the committee report on this bill, H. R. 7151 (see Digest 46):

Summary of estimates and appropriations. "Requests from the agencies for which funds are appropriated in this bill, totaled \$1,983,410,861 not including indefinite appropriations and transfers from trust accounts. The amount requested was less than $1\frac{1}{3}$ percent above the 1952 appropriation, and in most part would have been considered reasonable in more normal times.

"The request was cut \$197,324,700, practically 10 percent. The reduction is \$170,275,050, or over 8.5 percent below the 1952 appropriation. Of 45 appropriation requests containing funds for salaries and expenses, 41 were reduced and of the 4 that were not cut 2 were below the 1952 appropriation. The committee believes that such reductions must be made in the regular activities of our Government, even though it means some curtailment of very desirable and worthwhile projects, if we are to bear the financial burdens incident to the present emergency with safety. The committee also firmly believes that the reductions which have been made are the maximum that can be imposed without jeopardizing the quality and efficiency of the activities provided for in the bill."

Farm labor. "The reduction in the Mexican labor program is the entire amount requested for the activity. Very recently changes in the basic legislation have been considered in the House and in the Senate. The current agreement with Mexico under which the program operates expires May 11, 1952. The committee has, therefore, laid aside the request pending a more definite determination of the program for 1953."

Bureau of Employees' Compensation. "This bureau's estimates contemplated the opening of two field offices as pilot installations to determine the feasibility of decentralization of the work under the Federal Employees Compensation Act in order to facilitate the adjudication of claims and speed up operations. The committee thinks that one office would serve the purpose of testing the efficacy of this plan and has included an additional \$62,600 in the bill for the expense of opening and operating an office at San Francisco."

"Employees' compensation fund.—Payments are made from this fund for disability and death compensation and other related expenses as required by the pertinent laws. Since these laws obligate the Federal Government to make such payments and since any delay in making them causes hardship to Federal employees and their dependents, the committee recommends that this be made an annual indefinite appropriation. Such action will, directly, neither save money nor cost money. Indirectly it will save the Congress and the Agency the time and expense which is accountable to perennial deficiency and supplemental requests that have been necessary in the past. Seven of these have had to be acted on during the past six years. It will still be required that a financial analysis and summary of activities under this item be included in each year's budget so that it may be reviewed by the Congress."

Bureau of Labor Statistics. "The committee requests that before next year's hearings the Bureau submit an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of making its activities more nearly self-supporting through charging the beneficiaries of these services for a greater portion of the cost. This analysis

should go into the pro's and con's of the question from both the mechanical administrative point of view and the more important phase of the possible effect on such things as impartiality of reports, public confidence in final data, etc."

Office of Education. "The request for \$181,000 to make a special study of the educational needs of the children of migrant workers is also disallowed. While the need to better the educational opportunities of this group of children is obvious, and has been for many years, the committee does not think there is an emergency need to set up a new program at this time."

Regarding vocational education: "the committee has been informed that some states refuse to spend from their own funds any greater amounts than are available for matching purposes out of the Federal appropriation. This comes as something of a surprise in view of the fact the states and local governments gain the major public benefit from rehabilitation of persons who become wage earners and taxpayers rather than burdens on local relief rolls. None of the various State aid programs which have been authorized and appropriated for have carried guarantees to the states that the Federal Government will match whatever amounts the states determine to pay. Just the contrary has been the basic philosophy of all grant-in-aid legislation. The plan has always been for the Federal Government to furnish such amounts as necessary to match state funds in establishing and maintaining a sound basic program with the idea that the states might then go ahead and spend such additional funds of their own as they might determine to be required by local conditions. There is no reason for adopting any different rules for vocational rehabilitation and the committee desires to make it clear that it does not consider the fact that states have more money for matching purposes than the Federal appropriation will match as an adequate or tenable argument in favor of larger Federal grants."

4. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7176 (H. Rept. 1628)(p. 2697). The bill carries a total of \$492,434,763, which is \$133,567,037 below the budget estimates and \$36,836,653 below 1952 appropriations and items in the 3rd supplemental appropriation bill for 1952.

Excerpts from the committee report:

Summary. "The reduction represents a total cut of 21 percent in the budget estimates and a cut of 7 percent below the current year level, reflecting the Committee's determination to hold to a minimum program during the present critical period in which the conservation of dollars is so important."

Rural electrification. "The questions as to whether or not REA allotments to cooperatives can be used for the construction of generating and transmission facilities to be rented in total to the Southwestern Power Administration for the purpose of serving its customers, and the question of Southwestern Power Administration's authority to purchase steam-generated electric power and energy have been placed before the courts. In view of this fact the Committee has deferred all funds programmed for the purchase of power and the rental of facilities from the Central Electric Power Cooperative and the Show-Me Power Corporation of Missouri and the Western Electric Cooperative of Oklahoma."

Bureau of Land Management. "The Committee recommends the sum of \$10,750,000 for the activities of the Bureau. This is a decrease of \$700,000 below the budget estimate of \$11,450,000, and \$257,605 below the actual and recommended appropriations for 1952."

Timber access roads. "An estimate of \$700,000 was included in the budget to finance the construction of access roads to stands of timber in the re-vested Oregon and California grant lands. ... The Committee has again deleted this item. The legislation relating to the distribution of receipts from the sale of timber made accessible by the proposed access roads has not been modified and it is still the Committee's opinion that the Federal Government should not invest in further capital improvements without deriving a larger share of the financial proceeds of harvesting the timber than is now provided for in the controlling legislation. The action taken by the Committee is without prejudice to the merits of the access road program."

Bureau of Reclamation. "The budget estimate of the Bureau of Reclamation for the fiscal year 1953 is \$224,620,000, a decrease of \$9,788,522 below the appropriations for 1952. The Committee has made a further reduction amounting to \$43,364,600 and has allowed an appropriation of \$181,255,400."

"The policy of no new starts has been adhered to and no funds are allowed for this purpose in the appropriation recommended. The funds provided will permit the orderly continuation of construction programs the essential features of which have been previously approved by the Congress. Some expansion of existing power developments is provided for by the extension of transmission facilities. The continuation of work on some extensions to irrigation features already under way is also approved."

5. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. McCormack, Mass., said the anti-inflation program is succeeding but warned against efforts to kill price control (p. 2740).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24 (p. 2770).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 24.

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. RECLAMATION. H. R. 7177 and 7178, by Reps. Engle and Anderson, Calif., to authorize works for water supplies for waterfowl management, Central Valley project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 2770).

8. EXTENSION WORK. H. R. 7179 and 7180, by Rep. Albert, Okla., and Thompson, Tex., "to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2770).

9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. H. R. 7181, by Rep. Berry, S. Dak., to appropriate \$25,000,000 for a foot-and-mouth disease research laboratory; to Appropriations Committee (p. 2770).

10. WATER RESEARCH. H. R. 7185, by Rep. McKinnon, Calif., to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for production of fresh water from salt water; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 2770).

11. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. H. R. 7187, by Rep. Clemente, N. Y., to provide for reduced annuities at age 55 after 15 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2770).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 26, 1952
For actions of March 25, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 49

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Williams claimed USDA distributed political statement; also claimed so-called Williams amendment was Sen. Anderson's. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House received conference report on bill for loyalty investigations by CSC.

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SENATE

1. GRAIN STORAGE. Sen. Williams claimed that this Department used public money to distribute a statement which he described as political, and the Senator also claimed that the so-called Williams amendment, requiring the use of private industry for grain storage where feasible, was actually an Anderson amendment (pp. 2859-60).
2. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Sen. Maybank inserted a LPA statement of third-quarter allocations of steel, copper, and aluminum (p. 2833-5). Rep. Brown, Ga., inserted the statement in the House proceedings (pp. 2909-11).

HOUSE

3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7151 (pp. 2881-909). During the debate Rep. Andersen, Minn., said farmers are not getting along as well as the steelworkers (p. 2894).
4. LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS. Received the conference report on S. 2077, to provide for loyalty investigations by the Civil Service Commission instead of the FBI. The conferees eliminated the House amendment which would have required the CSC records to be turned over to congressional committees upon request. Rep. McCormack said the conference report on this bill will be considered today. (pp. 2880-1.)
5. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7216 (H. Rept. 1634)(p. 2880).
6. FARM LABOR. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 2549, to permit special immigration of shepherders (H. Rept. 1636)(p. 2915).

7. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7224, by Rep. Hays; H. R. 7225, by Rep. Gore; H. R. 7226, by Rep. Priest; and H. R. 7227, by Rep. Rains; to improve the efficiency of the civil service; to deny benefits, under the civil service and other retirement systems, to persons convicted of certain felonies; to Ways and Means Committee (p. 2915).
- H. R. 7229, by Rep. Clemente, to provide for reduced annuities at age 55 after 15 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from the Federal service not by removal for cause; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2915).
8. MINERALS; FARM CREDIT. H. R. 7228, to prohibit reservations of mineral interests by Federal land banks; the Land Bank Commissioner, and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and to provide for disposition of certain mineral interests heretofore reserved by them; to Agriculture Committee (p. 2915).
9. EXTENSION WORK. H. R. 6773 and S. 2895 (see Digests 28 and 44) authorize the appropriation of \$516,568 annually for apportionment to the States which will otherwise lose cooperative extension work funds due to reallocations made necessary by the 1950 census.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

10. FARM LABOR. S. 1851, to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U. S. illegally. Approved Mar. 20 (Public Law 283, 82nd Congress).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Hagen, Minn., inserted a statement from The National Association of Soil Conservation Districts making 22 specific recommendations on legislation which it desires Congress to enact (pp. A1936-7).
12. BEEF PRICES. Rep. Hill, Colo., inserted a Washington Evening Star article stating that a recent survey made by the Denver Record Stockman indicated that prices of beef and lamb on the hoof are now lower than in 1948, and his recent news release criticizing OPS price regulations which he claimed were forcing down prices paid farmers for meat while at the same time increasing retail meat prices (p. A1941).
13. BUILDINGS. Sen. Ellender inserted his address at the dedication in Alexandria, La., of the new USDA building (pp. A1926-8).
14. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller, N. Y., inserted letters from the Astoria Heights (N.Y.) Taxpayers Association, Inc., and the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, Inc., of New York State, urging further development of hydro-electric power from the Niagara River and Falls by private enterprise. (pp. A1954, A1956).
- Rep. Van Pelt, Wis., inserted a Sheboygan (Wis.) Press editorial favoring the further development of Niagara River electric power by private capital (A1956-7).
- Sen. Wolker inserted a Charlotte (N.C.) Observer editorial criticizing the efforts of the Southeastern Power Administration to obtain appropriations which the editorial claimed were to build electric power lines duplicating

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to make an announcement.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the conference report just filed, to provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I desire to inform the House that that will be the first order of business tomorrow.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 35]

Allen, Calif.	Fugate	Morton
Bailey	Gamble	Murdock
Baring	Gathings	Murray, Wis.
Barrett	Gavin	O'Konski
Battle	Granger	Passman
Beall	Grant	Patman
Blatnik	Hall	Powell
Boggs, Del.	Edwin Arthur	Roosevelt
Bolling	Hand	Sasser
Boykin	Hart	Scott, Hardie
Brooks	Havenner	Scott,
Buchanan	Hébert	Hugh D., Jr.
Buckley	Hedrick	Scudder
Buffett	Hertel	Sheehan
Carrigg	Holifield	Sheppard
Case	Javits	Stockman
Celler	Jenison	Sutton
Chatham	Johnson	Tackett
Chapfield	Kelly, N. Y.	Taylor
Cole, N. Y.	Kersten, Wis.	Velde
Combs	Larcade	Weichel
Crawford	McCarthy	Welch
Dawson	Martin, Iowa	Wickersham
Dingell	Miller, Calif.	Widnall
Dollinger	Mills	Wood, Ga.
Doyle	Morano	
Flood	Morrison	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 345 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Mr. COLMER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee on appropriations for the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency, and related independent offices are happy to bring to you their recommendations for the appropriation for 1953. We have heard, perhaps, the same story over the past 8 or 10 years that, year in and year out, this is one of the most difficult and one of the most interesting appropriation bills that comes before this House.

Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill deals primarily with human beings; human beings that are alive today, and in the interest of those who are working at the present time. This bill includes appropriations for the entire Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency, which includes all the public health measures that we have in our Government at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have one of the best subcommittees of the House Committee on Appropriations. It has been my privilege to have served on this committee now for 6 years, the last 4 years as its chairman, and I can say in all sincerity this afternoon that this subcommittee at the present time is one of the best that I have ever served with. On my right, on the Democratic side, we have as the ranking Democratic Member a physician, the gentleman from West Virginia, Dr. HEDRICK, who has served on this committee for the past 4, 5, or 6 years. He tells me that we are going to lose him this year because he is now a candidate for Governor of the great State of West Virginia. The subcommittee is going to miss him, because we have relied on his judgment in the past so much in relation to all appropriations and especially with respect to the Public Health Service. Next we have the gentleman from New York, Judge McGRATH, who has given invaluable service to this subcommittee, and has been one of the most conscientious members on it. Then we have the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. DENTON] who has turned out to be one of the best members to have served on the subcommittee. On my left, on the Republican side, the rank-

ing minority member, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] has served on this committee in previous Congresses. He was on the committee when I first served on it back in 1946, 1947, and 1948, when that party was in the majority. He has been one of the most conscientious members that has ever served on this committee, and his knowledge of all the agencies that we are appropriating money for is very helpful to the entire committee.

Along with him is the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBY], who has served on this committee for the past 2 years. I can say the same about him, for he has been very attentive and very sincere in his evaluation of all the justifications before the committee and all the hearings that have been held.

We have a new clerk this year, Mr. Moyer, who has served with distinction. We thought we were losing a valuable clerk when we lost our clerk to the armed services this year, but in Mr. Moyer we have an able replacement. I do not know what any committee would do without an able and efficient clerk. We have that in our own clerk, Bob Moyer.

Mr. Chairman, we have been considering this appropriation since the second week in January. There was no hurry in connection with these hearings at all. We have given everyone who wanted to be heard, every Government agency and any outsiders who made a request, an opportunity to be heard before the committee and to express their views for or against any appropriation contained in the estimates we had before us.

This year the total amount requested by the Bureau of the Budget for all the agencies for which we are appropriating for was \$1,983,000,000. We are recommending to you a 1953 appropriation of \$1,786,000,000, or a cut of \$197,000,000, which is approximately a 10 percent cut over-all.

If you will refer to the report, you will notice from the tables at the end that in 1952 they had available, including the supplementals we passed a couple of weeks ago, \$1,956,000,000. What we are allowing in next year's appropriation is \$170,000,000 below what they had available in 1952, which is a cut of about 8½ percent below what they had in 1952.

The first part of this report deals with the Labor Department. A year ago when we submitted our report on the 1952 appropriation to you, as we are doing today for 1953, I think everyone noticed in the tables that were presented, in connection with those 1952 appropriations, that we cut every single item in the Department of Labor. We cut the estimates for 1952 by \$7,732,000. That was a cut of \$7,400,000 below what they had in 1951.

This year in the report we bring to you the Labor Department asked for a total of \$228,000,000, and we have allowed them \$211,000,000, which is a decrease of over \$16,000,000 below the estimates for 1953 and \$4,500,000 below what they had in 1952. So the report we brought before you a year ago showed that we were bringing in here, as far as the De-

partment of Labor was concerned, a bill \$7,400,000 below what they had in 1951, and the bill we bring before you today is \$4,500,000 below what they had in 1952 and \$16,400,000 below the estimates for 1953. So you see a definite reduction from 1951 on through 1952 and 1953.

I doubt if there is a committee that can show a better demonstration of savings not only in 1 year but over a period of 3 years in a small department like this. When we talk about the Department of Labor we talk about an over-all estimate of \$228,000,000. But there are two items in the report that Congress has no control over at all. One is grants to states of \$183,500,000 in connection with the unemployment compensation program. That is not a drain on the Federal Treasury at all. It is a $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent which is paid by the employers and the employees. The Federal Government today is making in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000 a year on that fund. The biggest single item in the Department of Labor is the \$183,500,000, and on that we are making a profit. That is no cost to the Federal Treasury at all because it is all paid in by the employees and the employer.

The other big part of the Department of Labor is the \$35,000,000 for the employee's compensation fund. That is set up strictly by the law of the Congress. We have no control over it at all. The cost all depends on the number of Federal workers who get injured in the line of service, and that in turn depends to a great extent on the number of Federal employees on the payroll at the present time. If the Federal payroll goes up, then injuries go up. It is the responsibility of the Federal Government to meet the cost of these injuries, and we have no control over that at all.

So, all in all, I think without a doubt, this is the best bill as far as cutting appropriations is concerned, that we have brought before the House in many years.

What are the major changes in the Department of Labor? The major cuts we made were first with reference to the employment-security program. They had an estimate this year of \$1,254,000 for the Veterans' Employment Service to provide jobs for veterans. We cut that \$254,000. We cut it because the employment offices in every State have a man for that specific purpose to help the veteran obtain a job, and also because of the high employment we have in the country at the present time. There is only one thing that bothers me about cutting an appropriation like this, and that is that we have areas of high unemployment in the country, and in order to treat the veteran fairly there should be some formula devised by those who are administering this program to put most of the appropriations we have allowed them, which is \$1,000,000 for 1953, to be spent in those areas of high unemployment where the veteran is out of work and really needs some help in finding a job. The other cut that we made in the Unemployment Security Office was \$2,800,000 for the Mexican labor program. You know that about 2 weeks ago we gave a supplemental appropriation to the Department of Labor for the con-

tinuation of this program until June 30, 1952. We gave them about \$450,000. But, because the agreement, which was reached between this country and Mexico, has been extended only to May 11, 1952, we did not feel that we could be appropriating money in this bill to carry on in the fiscal year 1953 when we did not know whether or not the agreement between the two countries was going to be extended. In all fairness, I must say to you, if an agreement is reached, and the Bureau of the Budget allows this amount, this committee will have to sit again sometime in May or June and come before you with an estimate for the continuation of the program.

The other major change we made was in the employees-compensation program. We allowed an increase there. The budget request included funds to establish two field offices, one in the San Francisco area and one in Boston to determine whether or not it would be more economical to dispose of some of these claims out in the field rather than to have all the work centralized here in Washington. After thorough discussion, we did allow them about \$60,000 to establish an office in San Francisco because that was the one that was the farthest away and would cover the greatest number of employees served under this program.

We have allowed other increases in salaries and expenses for the Employees Compensation Commission, because of the increase in employment.

I must say to you today that in all of our experience on this committee, the Employees Compensation Commission has been, without doubt, the most conservative Government agency that has appeared before us. They have seldom if ever overestimated what they were going to need for the next year. They have always underestimated. In the past 6 years we have had to come up with five supplemental appropriations, because they were underestimating all the time.

We cut the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$1,000,000. They came in with some new programs. They wanted additional money for the international statistical program, which was denied. They wanted new employees to set up a new program of housing, which was denied. We believe they do an excellent job on the consumer's price index, as you all know, a number of contracts between labor and management are based upon that index. We do not intend that this cut will be applied to curtail that particular office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, because we want that part of the statistical program to be above reproach. We want it used fairly in behalf of both labor and management. We have taken care of that in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself ten additional minutes.

In the Federal Security part of the bill, we cut a total of \$180,000,000, which is \$167,000,000 below what they had in 1952. The first major part of this title of the bill was the Department of Education.

A year ago, because of the necessity for economy, we held full and complete hearings, not only with the Government agency itself, the Department of Education, but also with outside witnesses in connection with the vocational education program. It was the consensus of opinion of the committee a year ago that in these times, although there is a great deal of good being done for those participating in the educational program, because of economy we should dispense with the program for distributive education. We cut out the entire amount, which was about \$1,800,000 a year ago. As a result of Senate action we restored about half of it, about \$900,000. This year the Bureau of the Budget requested \$900,000 for distributive education. We held hearings this year with the Department. There were no requests from outside witnesses to appear before the committee in behalf of the distributive educational part of this program, and the committee, after due deliberation, again cut out the entire amount of \$900,000 for distributive education, because we thought that in these times this is one program that, even though it is doing a lot of good, could be dispensed with.

The Department of Education also requested an increase of \$181,000 to study the problem of education of children of migratory workers. I sincerely believe that is a problem that is getting worse and worse every year. There are more children of migratory workers not attending school today than there ever has been. It is getting to be a real social problem. It is a problem that cannot be dealt with by individual States; but, because of economy, we do not think we should allow any money to start that new program this year. I hope that some day something will be done about it, but we just could not see our way clear at this time to appropriate \$181,000 to start that program.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Could the gentleman advise us at this time as to the allocation of funds, or as to funds which will be available for expenditure under Public Law 874 and Public Law 815?

Mr. FOGARTY. I was coming to that; that is the next thing in the Department of Education. The budget request for payments to school districts was \$40,000,000, and we have left that unchanged; we have recommended the full request.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Does the gentleman feel that will be adequate in view of the increasing needs which certain areas are facing?

Mr. FOGARTY. We cannot know for certain; we hope it will be, but that remains to be seen.

The other phase of the school program has to do with the construction of schools in federally impacted areas. As you know, a year ago we figured \$75,000,000 for the entire matter. The authorizing bill, which was passed by the Congress a couple of years ago, took out of all Federal agencies anything that had to do with the construction of schools, includ-

ing the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense, and they placed it in this one agency. They had a request this year for \$150,000,000 for school construction. When we had hearings on the third supplemental appropriation bill a few weeks ago we gave them a full hearing in connection with that. They went to the Bureau of the Budget and requested \$215,000,000 additional for fiscal year 1952 for the construction of these schools. The Bureau of the Budget did not send their request to us, but they sent to the committee language that we have included in the bill. This language will make the 1953 appropriation available on the passage of this act. That will be of some help to them; it will enable them to get busy right away in the allocating of the funds to all those who have priority at the present time. We hope that that will be enough to carry them through.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. FORD. I, along with many others in the House, have congressional districts where there are a number of collective-bargaining agreements which are based to a large extent on the cost-of-living escalator clauses which are in turn based on the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In my own district in western Michigan the approximate total number of employees who are affected by the prices changes of the BLS will come to about 14,000. I think I know what the subcommittee did in regard to the funds for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in order to nail it down, I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of that subcommittee one or two questions so that there is no doubt about the way the funds recommended will be spent by the Bureau.

For example, what assurance do we have that the funds appropriated will be sufficient to maintain the Bureau's Consumer Price Index in a satisfactory manner?

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, as you know, during the last 3 years we have appropriated in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000 to revise the Consumer Price Index. That revision has been completed. This year the Bureau of Labor Statistics asked for several increases. In the matter of farm labor they wanted 11 new positions at a cost of \$58,000. They asked to extend the program of public housing construction which meant an increase of 43 positions and \$300,000. In prices and cost of living they wanted an additional 150 positions and \$598,000. The committee cut is just about the total of these three heavy increases. This cut amounted to practically a million dollars.

I call your attention to page 5 of our report where we state that this Bureau ranks as one of the most important in our Government. We also noted the importance of the cost of living index and the necessity for prompt issuance, because of the number of contracts that hinge upon these monthly releases of this Bureau. In the report we stated that we are denying the requested increases for work in connection with

housing and international labor conditions. Otherwise the committee will leave to the Bureau's discretion the application of the reduction by activities, assuming that adequate provision will be made to assure the integrity of all price indexes to be reported.

So we expect the Bureau of Labor Statistics with the money that we have allocated to it, and in applying the cut that has been made, to make sure it has enough money to keep the validity of the cost of living index beyond question.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to add to the chairman's discussion for the benefit of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] that last week we had on the floor of the House for consideration an appropriation bill for the independent offices of the Government. There was considerable discussion, in which I participated, in regard to title V of Public Law 137 wherein that law permitted various agencies to charge a fee for services rendered to the public. I took the position at that time, and I think rightfully so, that the SEC did not render a service to the investment dealers and brokers for which a fee could be charged. In connection with this particular agency, the Bureau of Labor Statistics certainly renders a service to industry and the labor unions of this country and could rightfully charge a fee. I am sure that if presented to industry and labor unions they would be very happy to pay for the cost of the benefits that they receive.

There are 200 rather large sized industries in this country that have their wage scales tied into the cost of living index and a fraction of a move in the index one way or the other means a difference of millions upon millions of dollars to industry of this country in the adjustment of their wage scale under the escalator clause in wage contracts. I have taken it up with several people and they seem very willing to pay for this service they receive from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

I believe if a schedule of fees were worked out where labor unions and industry would pay for this service we could even reduce the budget further so far as the Bureau of Labor Statistics is concerned.

Mr. FORD. I thank the gentleman for that contribution to the discussion. I would like to ask another question. The gentleman mentioned earlier that \$4,000,000 had been appropriated heretofore to set up this new price index, that in the future we will dispense with the old index and concentrate on the new. As I understand it, this new index precisely follows or carries out the recommendation of the so-called Steed committee that went into the controversy between those who were against the BLS method and those who were for it. The Steed committee report endorsed the BLS. Am I to believe that the funds appropriated for this item will carry out the recommendations of

the Steed committee and that we will not lose our \$4,000,000 investment in bringing the program up to date?

Mr. FOGARTY. As I understand the program of the Steed committee, it made an investigation of this particular way of getting the facts, and, as I read the report of the Steed committee, and as we discussed it in the subcommittee, they seemed to think that what the Bureau of Labor Statistics was doing the right thing. They advocated a continuation of that program.

Mr. FORD. The funds we are appropriating in this bill are to carry out what the BLS was doing and hopes to do in the future?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I would like to return to the question of allocation of funds for the construction of school facilities under Public Law 815. If the amount in the bill is approved by this body and if the language is changed as the gentleman has suggested, would it be possible to put in the RECORD—not at this moment but at a later date—how those funds are going to be allocated; in other words, how much each community will get?

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot remember offhand whether we had those communities put into the RECORD or not. I remember we asked about them—although we were talking about the original request for \$150,000,000—but I do not believe I can give the gentleman that information at this time.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I certainly want to thank the gentleman for being cooperative. We have discussed this matter privately a good many times, and the gentleman has been very cooperative, and I thank him for it. I am just wondering if the House could get that information regarding this particular item.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. DENTON. That money is allocated on a formula based on a number of factors, but basically it is the number of children whose parents work on federally tax-exempt property, and those who live on federally tax-exempt property; and then the financial need in the community. It is a rather complicated formula, and they are placed on a priority as they come under that formula.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. How far down the property list will we be able to go with these school funds?

Mr. DENTON. I cannot answer that right now, but the priority is very high. I could not tell the gentleman at this time.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I think I can enlighten the gentleman from Connecticut to some extent on the question he is now asking. The funds have been en-

tirely inadequate to take care of the demands under Public Law 815 of the Eighty-first Congress, and it will not be possible, in my judgment, to place the information that the gentleman wants in the RECORD until the funds are allocated for 1953, because the Department of Education has told me several times that they have perhaps 100 or more eligible applicants, but will not be able to share in this program at all because of the inadequacy of the funds. For last year information as to how the funds were disbursed is available, and those figures may be obtained from the Office of Education and you can see just how the money was expended for the past year.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I am familiar with those figures, and I am wondering what we can anticipate will be the result of the money which we are now going to make available with this change in language.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think if the gentleman made a call to the Office of Education they could tell you pretty accurately how far down the list it is going to reach. This law expires as of June 30 this year so far as entitlements are concerned, and 1953 will be the last year under the law that we can make appropriations for the program.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I might be able to make some contribution to the question because I have been involved in it just in the last 2 weeks. For example, under the conditions as they exist today under the present appropriation or allocation of funds to the Department of Education in federally impacted school districts, in my district I have three school districts who, because they are about 50 percent impacted, in order to qualify for participation in these funds, must have at least a 5-percent impact. All three districts are over 50 percent impacted. They are participating. I have five districts that are in the 5 percent, 8 percent, 12 percent and 20 percent class who are not participating at all, because funds allowed this department do not come below the 30 percent bracket today. That is why I am interested in this allocation so that your school district that has 18 percent will be as much entitled to the allocation of the proper amount of funds as any other school district in the whole list of several thousand.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. This is a very real problem to many of us in these areas.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Is it not a fact that the way this program has been operating those schools with the high impact average kept coming back and are absorbing all the funds, and others who need the funds just as much do not participate at all? Is not that the way it is working out?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is just about the way it is working, because they have

not had money enough to go around, there just has not been money enough available. I think when this bill, as the gentleman remembers, was enacted into law about 3 years ago no one ever realized it was going to cost us three, four, or five hundred million dollars, but it keeps growing year after year, and more applications are coming in.

Mr. ALBERT. Has the gentleman's committee tried to keep up with the pace, recognizing the legal responsibility Congress has imposed in these areas?

Mr. FOGARTY. We have. This committee has been very liberal; in fact, we have given it almost everything the Bureau of the Budget has allowed. They went before the Bureau of the Budget this year with a request for \$215,000,000 for 1952, but it was not sent on to us. However, they recommended a change in the language, which we have gone along with. We have gone along with the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget practically 100 percent. This language was changed to make this appropriation available at the passage of the act, which we hope will be in May sometime, which means they will be able to allocate these funds 2 months earlier than ordinarily would be the case.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. How does the \$135,000,000 provided here compare with the same appropriation for this purpose last year?

Mr. FOGARTY. We appropriated last year \$75,000,000. Including the amount in this bill, we have appropriated \$281,000,000 since September 23, 1950, when the act was passed.

Mr. GOLDEN. I wish the gentleman would explain again just what the change in language means and how that would affect these school districts getting the money.

Mr. FOGARTY. It means just this: If the language as originally reported to this committee had obtained, this money would not have been available for allocation until July 1 of this year.

Mr. GOLDEN. This makes it available immediately?

Mr. FOGARTY. This makes it available immediately. We bring the bill in early this year. We understand the Senate has already completed its hearings. We have every hope that this bill will be law by the latter part of April or the 1st of May, so they will have the money 2 months ahead of when they would ordinarily have had it. It gives them 2 months extra time. That is what it means.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I appreciate the anxiety of the gentleman from Connecticut and also the gentleman from Minnesota in connection with their problems, but I have a problem, too. The aircraft division of the Ford Motor Co. is located in my district in Chicago. In this particular section there is almost a 100 percent impact. This section cannot come un-

der the school construction program because the section affected is not within the 5 percent of the total population of Chicago. Therefore, this law as it now stands is a discrimination against the large cities of the country that have felt this impact but cannot qualify because of the formula under which grants are determined. I am working on legislation to try to take care of that situation.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. BARDEN. In discussing the amount of money that has been appropriated in this bill, I am sure the House understands that out of those funds come the construction money for these defense projects where they have installed defense installations, military camps, and so forth.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. BARDEN. In addition, in the legislation we passed a couple of years ago we took over those schools on the basis of keeping the military from handling them, and even those schools have been expanded.

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right.

Mr. BARDEN. So even though the sum appropriated may sound considerable, the good that has been done by it would have had to be done by appropriations, a large part of it through the Military Establishment, and then the other part was made to take care of the people who had gathered around these various military installations. The question that presents itself to the House now is whether it is advisable to implement that legislation fully or to trim it down.

At the present time, the department seems to feel they will not be able to go as far with taking care of the schools that it was intended to take care of, or as the House would expect of us so far as that is concerned. If that is not done, we run into the problems that these gentlemen are talking about. There are many of the schools that come right up to the borderline without any assistance. If the distinguished chairman will permit me to monopolize his time just a little, I would like to again remind the House that so long as we continue to put these nontaxable establishments on the various communities of the country, we are certainly avoiding our responsibility and duty which rests upon the shoulders of the Federal Government to take its share of the burden. Back yonder when the basic law was passed that was fully discussed. But as time has rolled on, we have been a little inclined to get away from it. I am not at all critical of the chairman in trying to shave the appropriation as close as possible. I am not sufficiently familiar with the details of the figures, but I sincerely hope that the committee did not arbitrarily cut it, but tried to take into consideration the actual justifiable and justified applications pending because this law will soon come to an end, and while it has done a tremendous amount of good, and served the purpose to some extent in carrying out the responsibility of the Federal Government, there is still a little bit more. We might bear in mind that defense establishments are

still expanding. Instead of cutting on the inside, I think it would be wiser, if we were sure that we were on the outside, because we know that the camps and installations are on the increase. I thank the gentleman for giving me this time.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. What the gentleman has said is very true. I speak with a good deal of feeling on the subject because I have watched what has happened in the New London-Groton area where we have the United States submarine base and the Electric Boat Co., all of which are vitally concerned in the defense effort.

Mr. WITHROW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. WITHROW. I want to commend the chairman of the subcommittee, and the entire membership of the subcommittee, at this time for recognizing the very fine work that is being done by our vocational schools. I sincerely hope the appropriation here contained is adequate. The question I would like to ask the gentleman is: Under title 5 of the Railroad Retirement Act, I see where the committee has included language in the bill to change this appropriation from "annual indefinite" to "permanent indefinite." I cannot find any language in the bill relative to that. That is contained in the report, but I cannot find any language in the bill that covers that. I would like to know just exactly what the effect of that would be.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not have the bill before me at the moment, but we are doing the same thing we did a year ago. There was some opposition expressed toward this type of legislation in the last 3 or 4 years by the people representing the Board who came here from Chicago. But this year, their testimony shows they do not have any opposition to it, and that is why we have included it.

Mr. WITHROW. Why it is being done? Can the gentleman tell us that?

Mr. FOGARTY. It would take me quite a while to explain this subject fully. The language on page 35 of the bill takes care of it. In our report we state that the committee has included language in the bill to change this appropriation from an annual indefinite to a permanent indefinite. We submitted this proposition a year ago and it was subject to a point of order. The only change it meant at that time was that it was costing the Federal Government about \$4,000,000 interest per year, because the appropriation was made and the funds were paid in advance. This indefinite appropriation saves about \$4,000,000 and it is a pay-as-you-go proposition. When the members of the Board were questioned about this particular legislation—this appears on page 29 of the hearings—Mr. DENTON asked:

You think you would rather have a permanent-indefinite appropriation?

Mr. Pusack answered:

That would be a matter for decision by the Board. But I think personally that it doesn't make a bit of difference except it

very possibly would eliminate a certain amount of bookkeeping transaction per year.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. McGRATH. I think the answer comes on page 29 of the testimony of Mr. McKenna, when he says:

What it means, Mr. Harper, is that under this present system we simply get the taxes that are collected when they are collected, but it has to be spelled out each year in the budget. On a permanent basis, we would still get all the taxes, collected as they are collected, but we would be cutting out a lot of annual red tape.

Mr. WITHROW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SADLAK. During the gentleman's opening remarks I did not want to interrupt him, so I did not ask him the question at that point. However, I would like to know if the gentleman can tell us what amount of money there is at the present time in the unemployment trust fund. I think I heard the gentleman state that the Government had made some millions of dollars on this unemployment fund that comes from the States. In the statement of the United States Treasury for March 17 they list unemployment trust fund deposits by States, fiscal year 1952, to date, beginning July 1, 1951, as \$1,034,007,697.10.

Mr. FOGARTY. I was under the impression it was about \$800,000,000.

Mr. SADLAK. There is no earmarking of these funds in any way? They go into the general fund?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right. The Federal Government every year has been making a profit on this program. We ask them every year to put a statement in the hearings. It is in the hearings somewhere, but I do not have it just before me. You will find there just how much they deposited the past year, and how much the program costs. Some years it seems to me it has gone up as high as \$60,000,000 over and above what the actual expenses are. That is why I mentioned earlier that this \$183,000,000 looks big in the Department of Labor appropriation but actually the program is more than self-supporting.

Mr. McGRATH. Page 140 of the hearings shows the unemployment trust fund balance of December 31, 1950, almost \$7,000,000,000. The unemployment trust fund as of December 31, 1951, was \$7,750,000,000.

Mr. SADLAK. It has been a tremendously successful operation, as far as bringing income into the general fund is concerned.

Mr. McGRATH. It has made a profit of almost a billion dollars.

Mr. FOGARTY. Now I have taken more time than I anticipated. I want to say just a little about the Public Health Service in the Federal Security Agency. It is my opinion that in the Public Health system of our country we have some of the best leadership of any governmental agency. As you know, there is no more

outstanding administrator in the Federal Government than Dr. Scheele. The heads of all the various institutes that have been set up and established by this Congress, heart, cancer, mental health, dental and the rest are all headed by outstanding, successful doctors who have served most of their life in the Public Health Service and have come up through the ranks. We are providing funds this year for two rather new institutions, one on neurological diseases and blindness, and the other on arthritis and metabolic diseases. The sums appropriated this year are small because we are just getting into these fields, but it is pretty distressing to hear some of these outstanding doctors tell about the people who are suffering with cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, and multiple sclerosis, arthritis, and some of these diseases the cause of which no doctor in the world knows today. So we finally have taken some steps and we are appropriating some funds for grants in research in order to obtain basic information regarding some of these leading causes of disability and death about which so little is known and about some of which almost nothing is known.

When we hold hearings on the Public Health Service we have the head of every institute at the hearings, and at the conclusion we invite some of the outstanding physicians of the country to come and give their views as to how these research grants are working and the advances that are being made, whether they think it is necessary, and whether they think we are getting results from the expenditure of Federal moneys for research into these leading causes of death.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has again expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes. I am going to close, but I want to read to you the names of some of these men we have heard, men who came here at their own expense from all over the country.

On cancer we have men like James S. Adams, general partner, Lazard, Freres, New York City, Bankers, and chairman, executive committee of the research committee, American Cancer Society; Leon Jacobsen, M. D., professor of medicine, division of biological sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Sidney Farber, M. D., professor of pathology, Harvard University School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.; Cornelius P. Rhoads, M. D., director of Memorial Cancer Center, New York City; Charles J. Cameron, M. D., medical and scientific director, American Cancer Society, New York City.

In the field of mental health we had men like Dr. Charles Schlaifer, county chairman, National Mental Health Committee; Edwin F. Gildea, M. D., chairman, Subcommittee on Mental Health, Missouri Association for Social Welfare; S. Bernard Wortis, M. D., head of the department of psychiatry, New York University Medical School; William C. Menninger, M. D., member, National Mental Health Committee, general secretary, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.

In the field of heart disease we had such well known men as Dr. T. Duckett

Jones, vice president of the American Heart Association; Dr. Louis Katz, president, American Heart Association; Dr. Brian Blades, professor of heart surgery, George Washington University.

In the field of neurological diseases and blindness we have the following outstanding men in the field: Michael Free-lund, executive director, Muscular Dystrophy Association; Dr. Charles McKhann, director, Cerebral Palsy Association; Dr. Frank Forester, professor neurology, Georgetown University; Joy Talley, president, National Rehabilitation Association; Dr. Dan Gordon, associate professor, ophthalmology, Cornell Medical School; Dr. Cornelius Traeger, medical director, Multiple Sclerosis Society.

I only wish that every Member of the House would take the time to read the testimony of these outstanding specialists from all over the country who testified to the need and to the great work that is being done by the Public Health Service under these appropriations for research into the leading causes of death. I think it is most worth-while work. It is something that is paying off. It is something we are doing for living human beings at the present time, and some day they are all going to pay off because tremendous strides are being made. Men and women are living today with certain forms of cancer that could not be operated on 2 or 3 years ago. Men, women, and children are living today who have had in the past a rheumatic heart. Now we know how to take care of them if they have the proper medical advice and service. So all down the line the results are beginning to pay off.

These in a way are new programs of this Congress. They were authorized first when you, by law, provided for the establishment of these various institutes on cancer, mental health and all down the line. We have implemented these institutes by allowing appropriations and we are now seeing the results.

These witnesses have come in during the last 2 or 3 years to show the results of the Federal dollars that have been expended on research in these leading causes of death. I hope every Member will take the time to get a copy of these hearings and not only read the testimony of the Public Health officials but the testimony of outstanding physicians from all over the country. Do not take my word for it. Read the record and I think you will be satisfied.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DEANE. I want to express to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and to the members of the subcommittee my commendation for their forward step in bringing in these two new institutes by providing additional funds, and I take this opportunity to call attention to testimony that I gave before the committee beginning on page 153 of the hearings with respect to neurological diseases and blindness and with special reference to multiple sclerosis. I commend the gentleman for the action his committee has taken on these particular subjects.

And, Mr. Chairman, the need for the careful evaluation of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness would have escaped my attention if one of its problems were not so close to me. I want to speak for a moment of a friend of mine who is certainly known to some of you, whose father was known to many of you, whose whole family has served this country well for many generations. The friend I am speaking of is Max Gardner, Jr., of Shelby, N. C., whose own promising political career ended abruptly and tragically on a day shortly before Christmas, 1949.

Max Gardner, Jr., at this moment is lying stricken and incapacitated in a hospital bed in Albany, N. Y.

The name of this disease, gentlemen, is multiple sclerosis. It is a name, I know, which is becoming more and more familiar to us—even while we ignore its tragic consequences. Max Gardner is not alone in suffering this disorder; over 200,000 Americans likewise endure the disease. Their hope and Max Gardner's is the same—that scientific research will provide the cure or treatment to free them from this strange bondage.

Such research, I understand, is being pursued. I understand also that a very large proportion of research into this disorder is being supported by the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness through grants-in-aid to non-Federal universities and institutions. I further understand that the grand sum allocated for this purpose in fiscal year 1952 is \$150,000.

In this coming year apparently further allocation of funds for research into this neglected area does not seem probable; indeed, it would almost be impossible. You all know that the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness has been allocated funds in this its first year of operation in the amount of \$1,187,400, of which \$1,015,000 goes for research grants and some \$85,000 for direct operations. You also know that the President's budget for 1953 simply maintains this token budget at the 1952 level, with the exception of an extra \$75,000 for initiation of a research program at the Public Health Service's Clinical Center.

But multiple sclerosis is not the only research problem with which this institute is concerned. Far from it. Let me call the roster of some the neurological and sensory disorders which we ourselves named as its responsibility when we established it by Public Law 692: cerebral palsy, epilepsy, poliomyelitis, muscular dystrophy, diseases causing blindness and deafness, meningitis, encephalitis, Parkinson's disease, and a wide variety of crippling injuries to the brain and spinal cord.

These diseases affect 10,000,000 persons in the United States. Another 10,000,000 persons suffer less irreversible neurological disturbances such as neuralgia, neuritis, Bell's palsy, migraine, and other forms of chronic headache.

These disorders are the leading cause of permanent crippling in this country and the third cause of death in the United States.

Finally, these disorders are incurable. You have, I know, heard some, if not all, of these statistics before. You will.

no doubt, agree that they are large and that they represent a tragic situation, indeed. Yet, we in Congress, I think, are accustomed to hear statistics ring out like the monotonous entries of the office machine. Let us think of these statistics for a moment as thousands and thousands of Americans, civilians and soldiers, confined to beds and wheelchairs, cane or crutch, supported by braces—so limited in movement that the casual procedures of sleeping, eating, and personal hygiene become shameful struggles. This is the fate suffered by Max Gardner, Jr.

We can think of these sufferers in another way. Let us assume that 260,000 totally blind persons in this country came to Washington to ask our aid. Every sixth person, gentlemen, we should meet on Washington's streets would be groping toward us with cane or dog. Or again, if the 350,000 cerebral-palsied children also came to this city—if they could come—but that would break our hearts.

These sufferers, however, do not need our sympathy so much as our help. As you members of this subcommittee know better than I, medical research in other areas has brought longer life and surcease from pain for countless millions of our fellow citizens. This subcommittee, moreover, has provided and is now providing help for countless others suffering from heart disease, cancer, and mental disorders. No logic or justice whatsoever that I can see can possibly explain the discrimination apparently made against those suffering the terrible and irrevocable disturbances of the nervous system as indicated by Neurological Institute's paltry budget.

I have hesitated, as many of you must surely know, before coming here this morning, to speak of an increased appropriation of funds for the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. I am as well aware as all of you of the need for economy in our national budget. I stand strongly opposed to any item, however small, which would serve to add a burden already far too heavy.

However, if we maintain the budget of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness at the level of the President's budget we are practicing sad economy indeed.

The men, women, and children who suffer the neurological and sensory disorders are, more than any other group, the Nation's economic millstone. The 120,000 children chronically crippled by poliomyelitis, the 360,000 children crippled by cerebral palsy will not grow up to serve in our Armed Forces; neither will these serve—the 150,000 cases of multiple sclerosis, the 260,000 totally blind, the 1,000,000 blind in one eye; the 760,000 totally deaf, the 400,000 cases of aphasia, and many others.

A minority of these—and I mean a total minority of 10 percent who receive rehabilitation—will become productive; yet rehabilitation, the only treatment we have and mandatory as it is, can rarely raise the productive powers of the crippled above a very low order.

What the direct economic loss to the country is I cannot possibly imagine. But if we just look at one categorical

problem with which the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness is concerned, we shall see that the economic facts are staggering. You have already heard that some 200,000 persons are absent from full occupation every day of every year as a result of head injuries alone—a loss of 416,000,000 man-hours of work. In terms of wage losses, at an average wage of \$12 a day, this will amount to \$624,000,000, to which if we add the costs of medical care, compensation and lost taxes, we must certainly double that sum.

Medical research, as this subcommittee knows, can cut these costs enormously. This is economy, gentlemen, though I must remind you, too, that the truest economy is the preservation of human life. It is for this reason that we arm ourselves for defense.

This argument, you will say, can be applied equally well to such major disease problems as cancer and heart disease. This is true, yet these problems, I must emphasize, are being attacked on a scale somewhat commensurate with their importance. How can we explain our neglect of the neurological and sensory disorders? Let us look at just a few salient facts:

Of the many millions of dollars which went into all medical research last year, only \$2,800,000 has been allocated by all agencies, public and private, for the investigation of neurological and sensory disturbances—with the exception of poliomyelitis.

For diseases of the eye, for example, only \$375,000 was spent last year for medical research—though \$125,000,000 was expended in medical welfare. For deafness, the entire sum spent for medical research amounted to a paltry \$56,000.

There are men in this country ready, willing, and able to devote their lives to the conquest of these diseases. These men, the research scientists, as you know, do not greatly profit from their work, yet they cannot work without funds.

Let me speak once again of Max Gardner, Jr. The man who is taking care of him is Dr. Robert Graves. Dr. Robert Graves is a well-known neurologist and investigator. He is chief of the department of neurology at Albany Medical College. Among the functions of this department is the training of medical students for careers as neurologists and the pursuit of research for the development of adequate treatments of the neurological disorders.

These functions cannot now be realized to even their minimum extent. For professional teaching personnel, Dr. Graves is in need of an associate professor of neurology and an instructor in neurology to assist him. Including his own salary, the funds needed for this department are \$20,500—yet only \$5,500 is available. Dr. Graves is now working for nothing.

For purposes of teaching and clinical investigation Dr. Graves has no beds assigned to neurology, nor will he have one unless the costs of maintaining one—\$3,000—is made available to him. While Dr. Graves has been granted limited space by Albany College for purposes of teaching and laboratory research, his present

lack of funds for equipment and facilities to utilize that space will finally result in its being taken away from him.

This situation at Albany duplicates itself throughout the country. Indeed, in more than half of the Nation's medical schools, no active neurology unit exists at all.

I have spoken here of training for the first time. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, as you know, only has funds in the sum of \$36,000 for the support of training qualified personnel in the field of rehabilitation. The training of skilled persons in this field is a major need—yet it is no greater than our need for neurologists and only slightly greater than our need for ophthalmologists.

At the present time, gentlemen, this country has less than 500 qualified neurologists to handle a patient load of at least 10,000,000 persons. There are only 151 available positions in the country's medical schools in which additional neurologists can be trained to help shoulder this burden. In one sense, at least, Max Gardner, Jr., is fortunate. The medical attention he receives is exceptional.

Such training of neurologists is very directly related to progress in research. For the development of scientific investigation will depend not only on the laboratory investigator but on the clinician who is capable of testing and applying his results once achieved.

Research—yes, successful research—seems useless to me where it is not or cannot be applied. Yet in fact the lack of trained neurologists is so serious that some 480,000 persons suffering a tragic disorder which can be treated by drugs are in fact not receiving such treatment. I am speaking of 480,000 epileptics, gentlemen. There are 800,000 of them in the United States. Medical men say that 80 percent of all epileptic seizures can be controlled by proper drug therapy—yet it is estimated that only 20 percent of these cases are receiving proper medication. I cannot but say that this is a national scandal.

Such a plea as I am now making, I know would meet your ready response in other years. Yet in reviewing the legislation relative to these diseases, I cannot help but notice that we have been slow to bring our support to bear in meeting the urgent needs of the millions of the halt, the lame, and the blind.

We have all heard many proposals in the past to establish such an institute as the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Indeed, many separate institutes were proposed for individual disease entities such as multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, and blindness. Four such bills were proposed during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress alone.

In spite of a long history of proposals and the introduction of bills by Members of Congress, the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness was not established by law until August 1950, and even then we did not see fit to activate this Institute by appropriation until the current year. When finally we did make funds available the budget of \$1,187,400 was less than was recommended

by the most conservative medical authorities for research alone into just one of the major neurological diseases.

Let us no longer procrastinate in giving this Institute a working program in fact as well as in name. Let me remind you that our procrastination has not gone unobserved, and there is already evidence of doubt concerning the Government's willingness to serve the just needs of those for whom this Institute was established. Bills are still being proposed for separate institutes whose functions should only duplicate those of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. We can save ourselves and the country much precious time and money if we can, in fact, prove that the needs explicit in these proposals have already been fully met.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. In my humble judgment, the funds being appropriated for these undertakings are just as important as funds being appropriated for atomic energy or for atomic research and I think the time will come when the distinguished gentleman who heads this particular subcommittee will himself be honored for his approach to these very challenging and important problems.

Mr. CLEMENTE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CLEMENTE. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island for the fine work he and his subcommittee have conducted in behalf of this appropriation.

I would like to urge your most earnest consideration of the provision for funds for medical research in the bill under study today.

Never in the history of this Nation has the good health of our people been of greater importance. But their health can only be improved and maintained through the continuation of medical research to find new methods and new techniques for saving lives and preventing illnesses.

In the past, Congress has financed the construction of the amazing research centers at the National Institutes of Health. Since their construction there has been a remarkable increase in scientific knowledge, knowledge that has saved lives and has placed the United States well in the fore in research throughout the world. I feel it is imperative that we continue to provide adequate funds for the continuation of this life-saving work in which our scientists are now engaged at these institutes.

The public health authorities are convinced that if our scientific knowledge were greater and better harnessed, the present total of 1,400,000 deaths annually could be dramatically reduced.

They say that of the 600,000 deaths from cancer and heart disease alone, we should be able to prevent 115,000. The crippling diseases—not necessarily fatal—also take a heavy toll. Great suffering and heavy economic losses are caused each year by rheumatism, and many

other nonfatal ailments. We all know of the havoc and sorrow caused by the mental illnesses which today are increasing at a staggering rate.

I respectfully urge this subcommittee to give some consideration in the future to setting aside some funds for research on finding a permanent cure for narcotic addicts.

I think it is a sad commentary on present-day life that our search for knowledge about man and his human need is feeble compared with our search for knowledge that will contribute to our material wealth. Nationally, we spend more than \$1,000,000,000 on all types of research, of which industrial and military investigations constitute the bulk. Only a little more than 10 percent of this total is devoted to medical and the related sciences.

I do not have to labor the fact that material wealth is poor compensation indeed for the man who is told that he has incurable cancer. We here in this House have it in our power to appropriate the funds which will support the very scientists who may be destined to find the cure to a dread disease like cancer.

I personally give my wholehearted support to this appropriation which will be used to provide more and better tools for our magnificent research workmen and their clinical helpers. I strongly urge my colleagues to do likewise.

(Mr. CLEMENTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, in closing may I say that I hope the membership this afternoon when we start reading the bill for amendment will give due consideration to the amendments that will be offered. I have been a member of this particular subcommittee for 6 years. We have cut this bill more this year than ever before. It has been cut much more than I wanted to see it cut, but because of the insistence of Members like the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], and other Members on my own side, we have gone along with more drastic cuts this year than ever before. We have not only reduced the estimates for this year, we have reduced below what they had available in 1952; and beyond that, especially in the Labor Department, we have cut below what they had in 1951. So for 1951, 1952, and 1953, there has been a down grade, a cut not only in dollars but in personnel, and I hope when the amendments are offered to cut further the Members will give them very serious consideration.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that so far as I am concerned the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], the chairman of this subcommittee, has covered the ground very admirably and has answered most of the questions that would be normally asked of any member of the committee, I am sure.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity of telling the committee and the Members of the House that the chairman of this subcommittee, the gen-

tleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has been one of the most affable men that I have ever had the pleasure to work with on any committee, and he deserves all of the encouragement and the thanks and appreciation that I am capable of giving him. There never was a time when I asked for any consideration that it was not extended to me. So far as was observable by me, I would say that there was no politics on either side manifested by any member of the subcommittee. I think that is always wholesome especially in dealing with a bill of the nature and character of this bill. This bill deals with things into which politics and political equations and considerations should never be injected. I refer to the Public Health Service. If there is any one thing in which our chairman and I have been particularly interested, it is that phase of the committee's work and the appropriations that were sought and have been recommended for your favorable consideration in the Public Health Service of the United States. We want to keep that free from any political tinge or flavor. The health of the people of this country should be the first consideration of the Congress. I am sure that I bespeak the sentiments of every member of the committee when I say that that was the opinion of every member, Democrat and Republican, on this subcommittee. We worked in perfect harmony on that branch. We worked in perfect harmony, I might say, on practically every other branch, and it has been a happy service and a privilege that I have enjoyed in working with the members on both sides of the aisle who participated in the hearings of this subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, so far as I am personally concerned, I am not going to make any extended remarks. The chairman did so well and covered the subject so well that I want to yield to some of the Members on the Democratic side of the aisle who have requested time but who did not have an opportunity to obtain time from the chairman because of the fact that he was interrupted so much and so many questions asked of him while he was speaking.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] for his graciousness in allotting me this time. I also commend him as well as the learned gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], the chairman of the subcommittee handling this bill and all the members of the Fogarty subcommittee for the sympathetic attitude toward the appropriations for the highly important activities of the Public Health Service.

Mr. Chairman, the maintenance of a vigorous large-scale Nation-wide program of medical research for which provision is made in the bill which is now under consideration is a necessity heretofore acknowledged in the Congress many times and is one which must be vigorously supported if we are to make substantial progress in eliminating the

major causes of death and disability to the American people.

Every advancement in health during the past century has been based upon improved knowledge as to the causes and methods of prevention, treatment, or amelioration of the diseases and infirmities which have plagued mankind through all of history. Without the medical and health advances directly attributable to knowledge gained through research, the average lifetime of today's children would be some 15 or 20 years shorter than it now is. Without the knowledge already gained through medical research, hundreds of thousands of older people would not be alive today. Without this new knowledge, the casualties from wounds and from sickness among our men during World War II would have been enormously greater.

These are things that are acknowledged not only by the Members of Congress but also with virtually complete unanimity by the Nation's physicians and health experts. In fact, the vast majority of all our people recognized the value and the need for research in cancer, heart disease, and the like.

Since 1937 when the Congress unanimously enacted a bill authorizing the United States Public Health Service to establish a special institute for the study of cancer, we have authorized other institutes to investigate mental illness, heart disease, dental illness of all kinds, arthritis and metabolic diseases, and the neurological diseases and blindness. In addition, Congress each year has endorsed the research work of the Public Health Service, which seeks to consolidate and extend our gains against the infectious diseases. All of these research organizations in the Public Health Service together form a closely knit, hard-hitting scientific task force known as the National Institutes of Health.

Out at Bethesda, Md., the seven research institutes have assembled a large group of medical research experts. Many of these men and women enjoy world-wide reputations for their scientific achievements. As described each year by the Public Health Service in its appearance before the Appropriations Committee, the advances against disease made by these scientists have given the Members who have heard them a deep sense of pride that so much could be achieved with such modest appropriations. They have made it clear by the recital of their accomplishments that here is one of the best investments of public funds that could possibly be made.

At Bethesda, in addition to the scientists and the excellent laboratories that already exist, a structure is nearing completion which will stand as a monument to the ideal of better health through research. I refer to the magnificent clinical center which is almost completed on the grounds of the National Institutes of Health. In about a year this center will begin to carry out its function as one of the most modern and comprehensive research hospitals in the world.

The purpose of this structure and of the dedicated scientists who will work in its laboratories is to speed up, perhaps

by decades or more, the time when many of our worst diseases will be conquered.

The appropriations now being discussed not only will support the existing programs of research in these various national institutes, but also will permit the Public Health Service to begin hiring some of the doctors, nurses, and scientists who will staff this new facility.

If the work at Bethesda was all that this appropriation made possible, we would have every reason to be proud of what the Congress has done. But the activities of the Public Health Service scientists at Bethesda is less than half of the story. These appropriations also are indispensable for the maintenance of a good proportion of the medical research in universities, hospitals, medical schools, and other non-Federal scientific institutions in every part of the country. Acting on the advice of nearly 300 non-Federal medical experts, the Public Health Service, by granting funds, has enabled thousands of scientists and physicians to continue or expand their search for better treatments, better methods of diagnosis and better methods of preventing diseases of all kinds. In addition, and perhaps even more important in the long run, these funds have permitted scientists to expand their search for fundamental knowledge. Fundamental research is necessary in order to build a foundation for the medical miracles of the future. Sulfa drugs, Cortisone, streptomycin, penicillin, insulin, and the blue-baby surgery miracles of today resulted from fundamental research of 10, 20, or 30 years ago.

You have heard described a number of the remarkable achievements already made by these non-Federal scientists with our financial assistance. You have also heard described a few of the scores of major discoveries made by federally employed scientists at the National Institutes of Health. I do not need to repeat these achievements. However, I would like to express my conviction that they represent only a fraction of the achievements for better health which will result if the Congress will continue this financial support on an adequate scale.

The budget figures for the National Institutes of Health which have been presented in the bill before you are the absolute minimum that will enable the satisfactory continuance of the program. There is no doubt that the research efforts being made throughout the country could use additional funds constructively and to great advantage. There is ample testimony to this effect in the hearings that were held on the bill. But facing the situation that confronts us today, the funds recommended in the bill after painstaking evaluation by the Appropriations Committee must be preserved if we are to hold the line in the great effort to understand, to solve, to eliminate the diseases that cripple and kill so many Americans each year.

The following table which I shall insert in the RECORD shows the action taken with regard to appropriations for 1953 fiscal year for the Institutes of Public Health:

	1952 appropriation	Recommended by citizens' medical groups for 1953	Request of Public Health Service for 1953	Approved by Bureau of Budget for 1953	Approved by Appropriations Committee for 1953
Cancer.....	\$19,656,750	\$20,825,000	\$17,885,000	\$15,371,000	\$15,250,000
Heart.....	10,082,650	23,318,000	12,898,179	9,749,000	9,600,000
Mental health.....	10,561,737	18,723,000	13,771,800	10,895,000	10,700,000
Arthritis and metabolic ¹	3,324,798	9,895,550	6,981,011	3,551,800	3,551,800
Neurological and blindness ¹	1,169,050	10,700,000	5,757,819	1,240,200	1,240,200
Microbiological ¹	4,478,403		4,832,640	4,538,400	4,162,400

¹ Not a line item.

Without detracting in the slightest from my words of sincere commendation of the chairman and members of this committee on appropriations I must say that I believe that the real method to discover means of curing and preventing cancer is to enact into law my bill H. R. 556 introduced in the first session of this Congress on January 3, 1951, and in the two previous Congresses. This bill would provide as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and requested to undertake, in whatever manner he may deem most appropriate, to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services through an independent group appointed by him in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; and to take any additional action that he may consider necessary or proper to achieve the desired result.

SEC. 2. The sum of \$100,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated to enable the President to carry out the provisions of this act to be available until expended.

Unless we tackle the cancer monster in the same way that we found the atom bomb I am afraid that we shall be doing too little too often and that the final expense to the American taxpayer will be far greater. But of far more serious consequence than the cost to the taxpayer will be the attendant added annual loss of hundreds of thousands of lives of cancer sufferers.

In connection with this vital subject I should like to include with these remarks certain compelling statements presented to the House Committee on Appropriations in support of the budget for the National Cancer Institute:

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES S. ADAMS, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC.

I am James S. Adams, a general partner in the banking firm of Lazard Freres in New York. I am chairman of the executive committee and of the research committee of the American Cancer Society, as well as a member of the National Advisory Cancer Council. I have frequently appeared before this committee urging adequate support for the National Cancer Institute in its fight against this disease and I appreciate the opportunity of again appearing before you today to state what I believe are the budgetary needs of the institute for the fiscal year ending in 1953. I speak from the viewpoint of a taxpayer as well as a participant in the public effort to find a cure and solution for the dread disease of cancer.

I would like to say, gentlemen, that as a businessman and as a banker, I am aware perhaps more fully than some others that the national budget must be kept to an absolute minimum to aid in maintaining

the solvency of the country. I believe that in some areas the present national budget should be cut. But in the field of cancer research and control in which the National Cancer Institute operates, I believe profoundly and without reservation that in spite of the need for reduced expenditures by the Federal Government, the Public Health Service budget that you have before you for consideration now, which was presented by the executive department, is completely inadequate. I believe it is inadequate not only for the fiscal year 1953, but that it must be increased if the gains that have already been made in the fight against cancer are to be secured and if continuing progress is to be made in attacking the disease.

I do not say this lightly. I am fully aware that witnesses come before you and before other segments of the Appropriations Committee time after time to argue the merits of their own program without regard to the relationship of that program to the whole budget. I recognize that this is a professional budgetary problem, that protagonists of one program express pious views about the total national budget and strike forceful blows for the part of the budget in which they are interested. But I want you to believe me when I tell you that in my business capacity, Federal expenditures are a most important consideration in a great many problems which I am charged with the responsibility of handling. Therefore, I am neither unmindful to the requirements of the national budget, nor am I ignoring the fact that the ultimate budget is the sum total of its component parts. What I contend is that in the area of which I am speaking, in the cancer field, justice is not being done to the needs of the people who are stricken by the disease or who are affected by the disease by having it strike someone in their family. I am fully aware of the basis on which the executive budget is computed. I sympathize with the effort toward reduction in general, but I say to you, gentlemen of the Appropriations Committee who are hearing this testimony for presentation to your colleagues on the floor, that despite the necessity for the closest scrutiny of every budget request you have and perhaps for the reduction of many items in those requests, an equally close scrutiny of the needs of cancer research and control will show you as it showed me that if progress is to continue at the rate that it should continue in this field, the proposed support of the National Cancer Institute must be increased.

Gentlemen, I would like to present to you our view of the budget for the Institute as we believe after study it should be.

You will note that if you compare the budget voted by the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 and the executive budget for the fiscal year 1953, it appears after eliminating the figure of \$4,625,000 of liquidation cash that the budget for the fiscal year 1953 exceeds by a small amount—some \$360,000—the budget for the fiscal year 1952. This conclusion is not warranted, however, because included in the fiscal year 1953 budget is an allowance of \$688,000 for the operation of the Clinical Center at Bethesda—a new

activity to start in the latter part of the year. This means that the net difference between the appropriation for the National Cancer Institute for fiscal year 1952 and the executive budget for the year 1953 is a reduction of some \$323,000. We believe that any reduction in the present level of support of the National Cancer Institute would be a grave and perhaps even a disastrous step to take. On the other hand, we are convinced that the program of the Institute for the fiscal year 1953 should be supported in increased amounts—at least those shown in the last column of this exhibit. We believe that these are minimum amounts requisite to secure the gains already made in the cancer field, to provide for additional badly needed laboratory facilities, to insure a continuing supply of trained scientists and to enter into four additional fields of cancer research work. These fields are institutional research grants which will be treated more fully later, research into the biological effects of high-energy radiation—a subject of particular importance in this atomic age, an investigation of cancer-cure claims, and the work at the Clinical Center where laboratory developments can be applied to human patients under controlled conditions.

We are also recommending a resumption of the construction program in the amount of \$5,000,000.

In the category of research projects, it will be noted we recommend an increase from \$3,100,000 to \$4,900,000, approximately the same amount as we recommended a year ago. Twenty-nine of the 55 new facilities partially financed by Government funds have now come into operation. Others are nearly ready for occupancy. With these expanding opportunities, it is inevitable that there will be more new and promising projects for support. New requests have come in at the rate of approximately \$1,000,000 a year. There has been no increase in the appropriations for research projects in either 1951 or 1952. Accordingly, in order to make effective use of new facilities and newly trained young scientists, additional support for projects must be forthcoming.

We strongly urge that the level of research fellowship support which for the last two years has been pegged at about \$500,000, be increased to \$750,000. Due to the increased cost of living, it has been necessary to increase the amount of each individual fellowship by approximately 10 percent so that by appropriating for next year exactly the same amount of money as the Institute had last year, will actually result in a reduction in the number of scientists who can receive training. It is estimated that the \$500,000 proposed in the executive budget will support only about 175 persons in training. The \$750,000 would provide for approximately 260 fellows, which is still far below the number of applications which would merit support were funds available. The records show that approximately 89 percent of the scientists who have been trained under National Cancer Institute research fellowships continue in this field after their fellowships have been completed.

The \$4,261,000 recommended for the direct research operations at Bethesda allows for no increase in the scope of that operation. The difference between the \$4,137,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1952 and the \$4,261,000 recommended for the fiscal year 1953 represents only mandatory salary increases. The executive budget provision of \$4,012,000 would require an actual contraction in the work.

We believe that the program which this budget will provide is well conceived and is one which the American public will support. The medical consideration will be dwelt on by the professional witnesses who will speak to you later this morning. But I believe it would be well to orient all our

thinking against a statement of the cancer problem in terms which every citizen can understand. The striking facts are:

Two hundred and fifteen thousand cancer deaths will occur this year; seventy thousand of these could be prevented by early diagnosis and prompt and effective treatment. Twenty-two million people alive today will die of cancer unless new cures or preventive measures are found.

At the present time one out of every seven people who dies, dies of cancer. Cancer is the No. 2 cause of death in this country. One out of every two homes will be struck by cancer.

During the course of World War II, approximately two and one-half times as many deaths were caused by cancer as were caused by hostilities in the armed services.

This outlook is something that a country such as ours will not tolerate as a human consideration. But looking at it sheerly from the point of productivity, we have an equally striking picture of economic loss:

In World War II 5,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 37 were rejected for military service on a medical basis, and of these, 32,000 were unavailable to the Military Establishment because they had suffered from cancer and other neoplasms.

In other words, we were denied the manpower for two full infantry divisions because this disease had struck men of military age.

Each year, 113,000 man-years of production are lost. This is simply a graphic way of saying that people who are otherwise employable but who are disabled by cancer would contribute to the economy of the country that much working time if cancer did not prevent them from doing so. These lost man-years of labor are more impressive perhaps when they are expressed in earning capacity—\$341,000,000 in the value of production lost in 1950 because of cancer.

I am sure you feel as I do that apart from the deaths and suffering which we all have felt in some measure or other in our personal lives and which we abhor whether or not they have cut across our own individual experiences, the economic loss alone is sufficiently compelling to demand a greater expenditure to solve the problems of the disease than is currently recommended. If we consider this aspect of the problem alone, the effect of the current executive budget is that we are spending about \$15,000,000 against a redeemable figure of \$300,000,000. Just that consideration by itself points up the inadequacy of our present budgetary approach.

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STATEMENT OF CORNELIUS P. RHOADS, M. D.,
DIRECTOR OF MEMORIAL CANCER CENTER,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

There has been an important development during the last 4-year period of new procedures, formerly considered impractical because exceedingly hazardous, for the surgical removal of several types of cancer. The increase in laboratory tests as a factor in effective pre- and post-operative care is noteworthy.

In the past, the surgeon was chiefly concerned with the removal of the organ in which the cancer arose. It was assumed that if the cancer had extended much beyond its origin, it almost surely had scattered widely throughout the body and so was beyond surgical removal. It now appears that in perhaps 50 percent of cases of some types formerly considered inoperable, the cancer may have spread only to adjoining areas and there stopped temporarily. Hence operations now include tissues widely surrounding the cancer, in order to eliminate every possible spread of the disease. Such operations are extensive and complex, but they are well tolerated by the patients and are restoring apparent health in some

instances where this was rare before. The apparent cure rate for cancer of the bladder appears to have risen to 26 percent and for operable cancer of the stomach to 34.5 percent. Particularly in cancer of the uterus, definite progress seems to have been achieved in patients who formerly were considered untreatable. This new radical surgery is particularly important in certain forms of the disease which have become resistant to X-ray.

A further important trend is under way toward the early diagnosis and removal of tissues in which changes of a precancerous nature have occurred. Examples of such changes are the growths on the lining of the large intestine, known as polyps, which have been found to be more frequent than had been previously supposed and are precancerous in many instances. Similarly, early changes of the breast, stomach, uterus, and prostate gland are being studied in a major program to detect and eradicate, before they have broken through their natural boundaries, tissues likely to become uncontrollable cancer. It appears, furthermore, that as these conditions are becoming better understood the operations employed to remove them can be safely limited in extent so that the least possible deformity results.

Increasing attention is being paid to the use of cancer-restraining drugs to augment the effect of X-rays, and one future trend of irradiation treatment may involve increasing the sensitivity of the cancer as compared to normal tissue. Methods for the more exact location of a cancer to be attacked by X-ray have been developed. The betatron, a radiation generator five times more powerful than any previously available, is now in use with preliminary useful results.

Advances have been made in the temporary control of rare types of cancer by medical means. Only surgery or irradiation are now curative, but drugs capable of exerting temporary improvement are available today for certain particularly sensitive forms of cancer, notably Hodgkin's disease, acute leukemia in children, and lymphosarcoma. These drugs are of five types.

In evaluating progress in the use of radioactive isotopes in the treatment of cancer it appears that at the present time only two—iodine 131 in thyroid cancer and phosphorous 32 in leukemia—are useful, and only under carefully controlled conditions.

Because of these ever-increasing cure rates, the research activities are being built around the restitution of the cancer patient as a productive, happy member of society. This has resulted in a larger, more complicated team which now requires psychiatrist, psychologist, recreational therapist, and administrator to function as actively and intimately with the patient as does the physician, surgeon, nurse, and social worker. And in the background are the chemists, biologists, physicists, and engineers. Care of the patient as a whole, not just the removal of his cancerous growth, is stressed.

The progress made in this period of intensive study justifies an even more ardent scientific effort, along definite lines, toward a definite end and, we believe, attainable goal: This is the elimination of cancer, our cruel but vulnerable disease antagonist.

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STATEMENT OF DR. SIDNEY FARBER, PROFESSOR
OF PATHOLOGY, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL,
AT THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND SCIENTIFIC
DIRECTOR OF THE CHILDREN'S CANCER RESEARCH
FOUNDATION (CONSULTANT TO THE
ARMED FORCES INSTITUTE OF PATHOLOGY,
THE NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE, ETC.)

In support of the plea for greater support from the Federal Government for cancer research and for funds for research fellowships and institutional grants, I should like to present an illustration from one of the fields of cancer research which holds great promise.

This concerns the status of chemotherapy or the use of chemical substances in the treatment of cancer which is beyond the reach of surgical or radiological techniques either because the cancer is widespread because it has been discovered too late, or because the cancer is of such nature that it is disseminated throughout the body, as for example, leukemia or generalized lymphosarcoma.

CHEMOTHERAPY OF DISSEMINATED CANCER

The use of chemicals in the treatment of widespread cancer, incurable by surgical or radiological techniques, had long been a dream of scientists. By 1945 the sum total of research contributions based upon patient, hard work as well as inspired thinking on the part of scientists in many different fields, including chemistry, physics, nutrition, hematology, experimental pathology, pharmacology, made possible the first chemical treatment of incurable cancer with results of temporary value to the patient.

TYPES OF RESEARCH REQUIRED BEFORE A CHEMICAL MAY BE USED ON A PATIENT

It may be of interest to summarize briefly what kind of work must take place before a chemical can be given to a patient with incurable cancer. Two general methods of attack may be employed. The first includes a careful testing of known chemical compounds by the hundreds and thousands against experimentally induced tumors in mice, or against tumor tissue grown under artificial conditions in the chick embryo or the tissue culture.

The second method is based upon theoretical considerations which lead the investigator to synthesize new compounds which it is hoped will possess cancer-destroying powers. Whichever path is used, the chemical compound must then be tested for evidence of biological activity by the methods of microbiology, or by more direct methods which give evidence of cancer-destroying activity against experimentally induced tumors in the mouse. Such active compounds are then studied carefully for toxic properties and for clues to their mechanisms of action against the cancer cell and against the animal body in several species. The importance of such toxicological and pharmacological study lies in the fact that some chemical compounds, while cancer-destroying, have a greater toxic effect on the body than on the cancer, or may cause important damage to the kidneys, the liver, the brain, and to other organs, in addition to the cancer.

Finally, after these studies which may take from 6 months to 2 years following the synthesis, the new chemical compound is administered with great care to the patient with incurable cancer. It should be made clear that research in the popular sense of the term, is not conducted on the human patient. These new forms of treatment, are given only as part of the total care to the patient with widespread cancer and primarily for the good of the patient. A special critical ability is required of the doctors who do this kind of work and they must have great experience with the life history and biological behavior of tumors. Conclusions concerning the effectiveness of chemicals on cancer in man are difficult to achieve. Months, and even years, must pass by before a critical evaluation is possible. Progress in the synthesis of new cancer-destroying chemicals in the research laboratories has been great since chemotherapy of human cancer became an actuality in the past 7 years. Adequate facilities or the expert medical teams for carrying out critical studies of this kind are so few that we are faced with the remarkable but sad situation of having more chemical compounds available, carefully studied in the laboratory, than have been administered adequately under proper conditions to humans with incurable cancer. It is impossible to decide

from observations on animals and test objects used in the laboratory alone whether a chemical compound will be effective in man. Final conclusions can be drawn only from observations on man.

SOME RESULTS OF CHEMOTHERAPY

There are available today a number of classes of chemical compounds which are of great interest and even importance in the treatment of patients with incurable cancer. These include nitrogen mustard, a group of compounds known as folic acid antagonists, such as aminopterin, compounds such as triethylenemelamine, and related chemical compounds, and others which will be considered by some of my colleagues. Some examples will be given.

THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE LEUKEMIA IN CHILDREN

Until 1947 the usual period of survival in children with acute leukemia was under 1 year; most children died within a few weeks to a few months after proved onset of this form of cancer. There is still no cure. Great strides, however, have been made. In 1947 a new direction of research resting heavily upon the contributions of the past led to the use of chemicals newly synthesized by the research workers of the Lederle Laboratories (folic acid antagonists). These produced great improvement in about two-thirds of the children with acute leukemia treated. We have just reviewed experience of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation in Boston for the forthcoming Second National Cancer Research Conference to be held in Cincinnati in March 1952. Of 315 children with acute leukemia treated in the last 4 years important improvement and increase in survival period have been produced in approximately two-thirds. Comparable results have now been obtained in several institutions in this country. We are happy to report now that a boy of 6 has been in constant remission for 27 months; that a girl of 8 is alive 35 months after the onset, and that one boy of 11 is in school and playing actively in sports 36 months after the appearance of the leukemic cancer.

Because of the eventual resistance on the part of the cancer cell to these chemicals we describe these effects as temporary in nature. If research now in progress could produce a means of overcoming the resistance of these cancer cells to the very chemical compounds to which they had once responded so well, we would have available in these folic acid antagonists for use in the treatment of acute leukemia a chemical which could be compared in value to that of insulin in the treatment of diabetes.

CHEMOTHERAPY IN OTHER FORMS OF CANCER

Chemical agents administered as part of the total care to patients with many other forms of incurable cancer have produced temporary effects varying from weeks to months, and in some instances up to 4 years beyond the expected survival period. Encouraging results on adults and children have been reported from a number of clinics in this country. These include patients with Hodgkins disease, chronic leukemia, lymphosarcoma, neuroblastomas, embryoma of the kidney, certain brain tumors, some cancers of the breast, the bladder, and the prostate, and even hopeless cancers such as those arising in skeletal muscle. Pain has been reduced or obliterated, increased survival has been produced, and in many instances a state approaching the normal in health has been achieved for months or longer. These are not cures. Life, however, has been made more bearable and patients whose lives are prolonged may be alive to take advantage of the next important discovery. Evidence is at hand to permit a restrained optimism concerning greater results. The details of these experiences in a number of institutions give evidence for the conviction that we have

entered a new era in the history of cancer research and treatment.

PRESENT NEEDS

We urge that more support is required for basic research concerning: (1) the mechanism of action of chemical compounds; (2) a search for new chemical compounds; (3) the discovery of means of overcoming resistance on the part of the cancer cell to the chemical compounds; and (4) efforts to find a direct, rapid method of ascertaining whether a chemical compound may have cancer-destroying powers of interest to the human. Apart from this great need for support of basic research, such as that now being carried out at the National Cancer Institute and in many public and private institutions in this country, there is grave and immediate need for funds so that the chemical compounds now available or soon to be made available may be applied to man under proper conditions. The cost of the hospital care required by patient with widespread cancer, receiving a chemical compound, varies from \$20 to \$30 a day in different parts of the country. The number of doctors, nurses, and medical workers trained to carry on this kind of work on the patient with incurable cancer is too small to meet the requirements of this opportunity for rapid progress. Research fellowships are urgently required for the training of doctors in this new kind of work, and the value of institutional grants and grants for the support of research beds cannot be measured in terms of dollars alone. Such grants give freedom for rapid progress which would be impossible under more restricted conditions.

SUMMARIZING STATEMENT

The dreams of doctors and scientists for chemical agents which might have at least some effect upon incurable cancer in man have been realized. More than 20 chemical compounds have at least a temporary effect upon widespread cancer of several different unrelated kinds both in adults and children. This achievement rests upon the solid work of those in the basic disciplines in many different fields. Now on the basis of actual accomplishment with new techniques acceleration of work in the basic aspects in the chemotherapy of cancer must be made possible. Furthermore, more rapid progress in the application of these chemical compounds to the patient with incurable cancer will be impossible until more facilities are made available in this country for the care and study of these patients according to the pattern laid down in the handful of institutions in this country. Brains and talent are to be found in all parts of our country.

It is gratifying indeed to be able to state on the basis of the experience of the last few years that one more important direction of research leading to what promises to be effective therapy of "incurable" cancer has been demonstrated. It is earnestly hoped by all who have knowledge in this field that this direction will be explored without delay to the full extent of our public and private resources.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to concur in the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] concerning our chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. This is the second year I have had the pleasure of serving on this Subcommittee on Appropriations. While I do not know how the other chairmen conduct their subcommittees, I do not hesitate to say I do not see how they could possibly conduct them in a better or finer manner than the gentleman

from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. He is always very considerate, not only with the members of the committee, but with every witness who comes before our committee. He permits each member to explore a subject to the fullest extent. On several occasions he has extended me the courtesy of recalling witnesses for further questioning. I commend him for his performance as chairman. Mr. FOGARTY is a shining example of how all appropriation committees could and should work in the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] is one to whom I want to pay particular tribute because he has done yeoman work on this subcommittee with the other members from the other side. It is true there were a few incidents where Mr. SCHWABE and I thought further cuts could be made, but on the whole I think we did a good job in the direction of economy for the taxpayers of this country.

The committee voted this report out unanimously, and I again want to say "congratulations for a job well done, Mr. FOGARTY."

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point and elsewhere made in Committee today.)

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today contains a provision for funds for research into the diseases which kill or maim millions of our people each year, and it must be supported if we are to eliminate the diseases which are such a staggering drain on the economic and manpower resources of our country.

I don't have to point out to you that the Nation's greatest national resource is the health of its people. To preserve and extend this vitally important resource, I believe it is our duty to support the appropriation which is needed to continue medical research.

It is not necessary here to elaborate on the havoc caused by cancer, heart disease, and the crippling diseases such as rheumatism and arthritis. We all know that there is scarcely a home in America which has not been touched by some one of these scourges. We here in Congress personally have known many of the great Americans who are now lost to our country because they were unable to defend themselves against a disease which could possibly be eliminated by medical research. We should remember that it was comparatively recently that epidemics of typhoid fever wiped out whole populations in this country. Today, thanks to the work of research scientists, this disease is practically unknown here. Given sufficient funds, I am confident that our National Health Institutes will also one day find ways to prevent the more virulent illnesses or to offer a cure when disease strikes.

To economize where the lives of our citizens are concerned is a false and dangerous type of economy. In fact, it is

not economy at all. Our national security depends on our national health. We should remember that at some future date our national safety may actually hinge on whether or not we begin now to build a much better state of health among our people. Our Public Health authorities have frequently said that the national health is a purchasable commodity. From the standpoint of cost, the national purchase price of the health of our people is very low compared with the price we have to pay for highways, battleships, and atomic bombs.

I know it is difficult to decide which of the many requests for funds will return the greatest good to the Nation. It is even more difficult to decide the degree of expenditure on those which are most worth while. But at a time when billions are being appropriated for other purposes, the comparatively small amount required for our National Institutes of Health is completely justified. Surely the health and well-being of the American people is one of our primary goals.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to doff my hat, figuratively speaking, to the grand gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] who heads the subcommittee in charge of this bill and is a pioneer in the field of medical research appropriations.

I came to the Congress with JOHN FOGARTY in January 1941, in the Seventy-seventh Congress. I shall always remember the first utterance he made on the floor of this House. He began his speech something like this: "Mr. Chairman, 2 months ago I was laying brick on the streets of Providence, R. I. Even today I am a paid-up member in Bricklayers Local No. 748 of my home city. I rise today to speak out in behalf of some little folks in need."

JOHN FOGARTY has been doing that ever since. It has been a pleasure for me, on the other side of the aisle, to watch him grow in stature.

Mr. Chairman, in the summer of 1944 my father died in my arms of heart disease. Last fall, when the Passaic County (N. J.) Heart Association asked me to be honorary chairman of their current drive for funds, I accepted without hesitation. I am glad to report that the drive has been very successful.

There are few people today who need to be convinced that heart disease is a very serious threat to the health of this Nation. No one who knows that heart and blood vessel diseases cause one out of every two deaths can fail to assess his own chances of succumbing to this menace. The 10,000,000 people in this country who already have heart disease are particularly aware of it. These millions of people look with hope to research to find the answers that will give them added years of life—years that can be spent in productive activity with their loved ones.

Their hope and belief in research is not founded on false optimism; it is rooted in the achievements that medical science has already made. Thanks to

research many diseases such as typhoid fever, diphtheria, typhus, smallpox are fast approaching the vanishing point. Yet a few short years ago these same diseases took countless lives. Tremendous strides have also been made against diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, pneumonia, venereal disease, tuberculosis, pellagra, rickets, and others.

In the past 3 years, the Congress has helped the Nation's medical scientists make a splendid start in the fight against heart disease. Groundwork has been laid, carefully and systematically, which can be expected to produce definite results in this field in the foreseeable future. But these efforts must be continued and sustained and reinforced if they are to produce the scientific means of saving the lives of our citizens.

The cost of research is high, but in order to have results, we must be willing to pay for them. This is no ordinary price tag, however, because when we buy heart research, we are purchasing more than a new drug, or a better method for diagnosis, or an improved system of treatment. We are buying longer, happier, and more useful lives for millions of Americans.

It is true that no one can predict what discoveries research will make nor how soon they will come. New knowledge is acquired solely through laborious and painstaking research. The findings of each individual investigator add to the general pool of knowledge on which the great achievements are based and from which the major advances inevitably come.

Much progress is now being made in heart research as a result of the Federal funds which have been appropriated for the National Heart Institute of the Public Health Service. I will mention just a few of the developments:

Studies of the hormones ACTH and cortisone, which lessen dramatically the acute state of rheumatic fever, are determining how these drugs can be most effectively used.

A new technique has been developed for repairing the leaky-valve condition that often occurs in rheumatic heart disease. This surgical method, in which a piece of the sac enclosing the heart is pulled through the heart and attached so it moves loosely against the damaged valve has been successful in a high percentage of cases treated.

Plastic heart valves have been developed which may be a successful means of replacing ones which have been severely damaged.

A method to diminish or eliminate the severe pain that accompanies a heart attack has been found—a chemical spray that acts by freezing the pain centers.

Certain fatty molecules, not present in normal blood, have been discovered in the blood of patients with a common type of hardening of the arteries. This throws new light on the cause of this baffling disease and may provide leads of far-reaching importance.

Another scientist has found that the brain can release into the blood a chemical that raises blood pressure. Work is going forward to find drugs that will neutralize or check their action.

An artificial heart is being perfected which will have important use in temporarily replacing the human heart during operations upon it.

The repair of damaged blood vessels by the use of arterial grafts has been successfully worked out.

A number of new instruments have been developed which are proving valuable in diagnosis and as research tools.

These are just a few examples of what is being achieved, but they indicate the wisdom of supporting the research attack on the heart diseases. I believe that it is imperative that we provide whatever funds are necessary to carry forward research to give us the answers we need which will benefit heart sufferers everywhere.

(Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take a few moments to emphasize the urgency of the cancer problem in the United States and the need for maintaining a strong Federal attack on this dread disease.

In considering continued support for cancer research, I ask only that the Members of the House look at the RECORD. Look at the mounting cancer death toll. Look at the complexities of the cancer problems before the scientists in the laboratories. Look at the great difficulties our physicians and hospitals face in trying to help the cancer patients who come to them.

Cancer is killing more Americans than ever before in our history. In the last 25 years cancer has advanced from seventh place to second place as a cause of death in this country. At least 200,000 people in the United States will die of cancer this year.

The cancer death toll is rising, in spite of the new knowledge we have gained and in spite of our increased facilities for studying cancer and for finding and treating the disease.

What is it that makes this disease problem so complex and so difficult to solve? The answer is that cancer research takes in practically all of the biological sciences. Cancer research gets down to the fundamental mysteries of life, stretching across many of the scientific disciplines—chemistry, biology, biochemistry, pathology, biophysics, and others. There is not just one kind of this deadly malignancy. There are many kinds. Cancer is not a single target that we can shoot down with a magic bullet. It is many targets and we are compelled to seek their destruction with a wide variety of medical and scientific weapons.

True, the Federal Government is doing something about cancer. But it is plain that we are not doing enough. True, there has been tremendous improvement in this situation since 15 years ago when the Congress passed the National Cancer Act. The activities of the National Cancer Institute have been

expanded. A number of new cancer research centers have been constructed in various parts of the country. There has been a great upswing of public interest in the cancer problem. And the public has made generous increases in its voluntary contributions to organizations working in this field.

But I must emphasize that in the past 4 or 5 years, the cancer program of the Public Health Service has been a major source of support for research carried on by independent investigators, for the cancer-control programs of the States, for the construction and equipment of additional cancer-research facilities, and for special cancer-control projects of the medical schools, universities, health departments and other non-Federal institutions. It would be calamitous for the Congress to do other than give this program full support.

Witnesses from national professional and lay groups and from other citizens' organizations have come before the Congress many times since 1946 to tell us that the mass attack on cancer is being retarded by the lack of funds. Some of these authoritative witnesses have asked us to appropriate sums as large as \$500,000,000 a year for this purpose. May I remind the Congress that as recently as the fiscal year 1946 we authorized only \$548,700 for the cancer-program of the Public Health Service?

The needs of this cancer program are many. I have named some. I will cite a few more: There is a critical need for well-trained investigators to work in the cancer laboratories. There is a critical need for the training of young physicians in medical specialties related to cancer. The war on cancer would be helped tremendously by a reliable, inexpensive, and easily administered diagnostic test for cancer. Along with its other activities, the National Cancer Institute is at work to meet these needs. Since 1938 it has given fellowships to about 860 young scientists for advanced training in cancer research and clinical traineeships to 433 young physicians. But both are still in short supply. In 1949 the Cancer Institute began the diagnostic-test program, but so far a suitable test has not been found.

There are many other examples of specific activities within the cancer program which must be continued. There are also, I am pleased to say, examples of specific advances in the research and control programs of the Federal program which could be reported if you are not familiar with them.

It is enough to say that the Federal cancer program has added much to mankind's knowledge of cancer. To make any cut-backs in this program would subject us to the risk of losing the precious gains we have made. Economy now lies in taking advantage of the great momentum which our scientists have built up and increasing it wherever we can. Such intelligent support is vital if we are to win the cancer battle.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

(Mr. STEED asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEED. Mr. Chairman, I want to express appreciation to my colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE], for giving me this time.

I am glad to note the recognition given by the Appropriations Committee to the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This accords with the findings of our subcommittee. We had testimony from labor groups, from management, and from statistical experts, who all emphasized the great value of the work of this Bureau and the confidence which everyone has in it. Our subcommittee report provides Members of Congress with suggestions and recommendations made by the subcommittee, and just last Friday, I introduced a joint resolution, No. 408, to carry out these recommendations.

I regret that the Appropriations Committee felt unable to provide the Bureau with the increase requested for its prices and cost-of-living work. Even had the Bureau been given all it requested this year for prices and cost of living, the amount would not be enough to do the job on the Consumers' Price Index that ought to be done, as our subcommittee sees it. There is no money in this appropriation to carry out several of the major recommendations which the subcommittee made in its report. For example, the Bureau's budget does not include the funds to make studies which are necessary to keep the index up to date. This means that if there are certain criticisms of the index during the coming year, the Bureau will not have any methods of checking to see if these criticisms are valid, or to make the necessary changes if any are needed.

There is another important example in the number of cities to be included in the Bureau's index work. In my resolution I have provided for a local consumer's price index for at least one city in every State. But, even under the Bureau's budget as it was presented to the Congress, the Bureau is dropping about a dozen cities from the index list, cities which have had local indexes for 30 years. In accordance with our subcommittee recommendations, the Bureau planned to gather price information from medium and small-sized cities not now in the index, but there will not be individual city indexes for each of these cities. In actual fact, therefore, apart from the national index, there will be next year fewer city indexes than the Bureau has had for the past 30 years. The testimony before our subcommittee indicated that some business firms and unions preferred to use these city indexes rather than the national index.

Therefore, even if the Bureau is able to spend every cent which is planned in the President's budget, it will still not be producing the kind of index which our subcommittee recommended and which labor, management, and the public will expect as a result of the \$4,000,000 which has been spent in the past 3 years in the revision of the index.

This brings up another point. Our subcommittee has recommended that instead of having these big revisions of the index every 10 or 15 years, there should be a system of continuous repair and revision which would make these

major revisions unnecessary. This does mean spending somewhat more money each year to keep the index in a state of continuous maintenance and repair. Otherwise the index will deteriorate and will then accumulate needs for revisions. This leads to criticism and to loss of public confidence. It was criticisms just like this that helped to cause the revision that the Bureau is just now completing. We should not start next year by running the risk of falling short of doing the best job that it is possible to do under present circumstances.

The Appropriations Committee has directed the Bureau to maintain the integrity of the price indexes, but to do this by reducing any or all other activities of the Bureau. This suggestion endangers the other statistical work of the Bureau. One point which our subcommittee learned in the course of its investigation of the Consumers' Price Index last summer is that a monthly index, or any statistical series like an index, operates like a factory production line. The information must be collected every month, tabulated, constructed into an index, and issued at a certain time. The greatest value of the figures each month is not in those monthly figures themselves—important as this may be—but rather in the comparison with last month, last year, and several years ago. The value of statistics is the light they throw on the present compared with the past, and the hint they give as to the future. It is not possible to stop such a series for several months and then pick it up again. Any interruption or weakening destroys the comparisons which are the chief value of the information. It is essential, if money is to be spent on statistical information which is of value of the country, that this information be published on a steady continuing basis.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been noted for the regular information it publishes on many subjects—employment, wages, housing, and public construction, and so forth. All these other statistical series and indexes issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, apart from the price indexes, have been developed under authorization of the Congress, either in the general legislation establishing the Bureau nearly 70 years ago, or in specific legislative acts since that time. It is my impression that these other statistics, just like the price indexes, are valuable and useful to labor, management, and the general public. I am sure that the Bureau is endeavoring to establish for these other statistics the same high standards of accuracy and reliability that our subcommittee found in the price indexes. I do not like to see the price index work which I know to be so essential supported at the cost of other statistics which are also essential.

I want to say just a word on the importance of the price indexes. Mention has been made of the fact that about 3,500,000 workers have their wages and salaries regulated under formal contracts for changes either up or down, in accordance with the way in which the index moves. There are city governments and State governments which regulate the wages and salaries of their employees by this

index. The Bureau estimates that in formal contracts alone over \$70,000,000 in wages and salaries are involved in each point that the index moves. But this is only part of the picture. As a general proposition, all wages and salaries in the United States, amounting to nearly \$200,000,000,000 a year, are reviewed from time to time in the light of changes in the index. This amounts to a billion dollars for each point in the index. It is not true economy to risk any weakness in statistics of such paramount importance to our Nation today.

Furthermore, the labor-management contracts in this field have helped bring about a new system of long-time collective bargaining contracts and industrial peace. Contracts have been made for as long as 5 years without reopenings on wages. A loss of faith in this index could easily lead to reopening by either labor or management. It would take an interruption of only a day or two in production in any industry, or in any firm, to cost the Nation 20 times the economic loss involved in the administrative costs of preparing these price indexes for a whole year.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to join in all of the nice things that have been said about the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the members of this subcommittee. I had the honor in years gone by to serve for 6 years on that particular subcommittee, and I know the diligence with which those particular members work and the way in which they look upon their duties. I have much respect for them.

Mr. Chairman, the recommendation of the Wage Stabilization Board for a 17½-cent wage increase for the steel industry, was in my opinion, a serious mistake. I am glad that Director of Defense Mobilization Wilson has taken issue with the Board and hope he will be able to sustain his objection to this recommendation notwithstanding the flat refusal of William Murray, of the CIO, to discuss the matter with him.

Mr. Chairman, according to a dispatch this morning, wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the Associated Press Commodity Index, declined this week. The food, livestock, and textile components of the index all dipped to new 1951-52 lows this week. Certainly, poultry products and hogs are considerably below parity. Under these circumstances, the steelworker has no just complaint today, and it is hard for me to believe that he would demand this inflationary wage increase if he understood that it would result in reversing the present downward trend in the cost of living. The steelworker should be informed of the farmer's struggle with the tight farm cash situation, aggravated by lagging farm prices. Some city people imagine that the farmer is rolling in gold—that he never had it so good. They have not heard about the heavy losses of feed corn

last fall. Mr. Chairman, losses in nine counties in Minnesota totaled tens of millions of dollars. In one of my counties alone, Nobles County, nearly \$300,000 is being paid in Federal crop insurance losses and only one-sixth of the crop was insured. Some farmers do have cash or other reserves to help them through this situation but a good many are refunding and refinancing short-term credits by mortgaging their farms at lower interest rates. Credit institutions, merchants, supply cooperatives, and others are being compelled to examine carefully requests for unusual amounts of farmer credit.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, it is high time that the steelworker took a long-range view of our Nation's economy. It is time that he came to the realization that in the long run this wage increase will hurt him more than it will benefit him and that he has an obligation to consider the effect it will have on the rest of the people in the country.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, a year ago I had something to say about the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In line with the interest I have had in this important agency, I should like to comment again on its progress and on what I honestly believe is too large a cut in the budget request for current operations.

I know it is very easy to criticize the committee and to point to needs. I was interested in that connection in hearing the able chairman of the subcommittee speak of the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and of its value. In other words, it is not from any lack of appreciation of the work of the agency that the cut has been made. I am aware of that. I hesitate, therefore, to say anything at all in criticism of the cut because I am glad to join with others in praise of the subcommittee.

However, I wish to emphasize the things that were stated by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED]. I wish incidentally to pay a tribute to him and his subcommittee for their report on the Consumers Price Index. The Members of the House will be interested in the report of that subcommittee. It is an exceptional document. On page 39 this is said about the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

In view of the importance of the index, the subcommittee feels strongly that it is imperative that adequate financial support be given to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for this work by the Congress. In addition, it is clear that the technical perfection of the index depends to a large extent upon an adequate budget.

The subcommittee believes that the Consumers' Price Index has become so important that it must be regarded as a fixed charge upon the Government; it should not be subject to yearly fluctuations in budget and at the same time be required to do the same amount of work.

By this, the subcommittee does not mean to recommend that the Bureau undertake any program which it sees fit. However, we feel it is of vital importance that when the Congress has indicated the scope of the work which they wish the Bureau to undertake, the Bureau must then be given adequate funds to properly do the work and that funds

must be available from year to year. Unlike some Government programs, the issuance of a statistic of this type depends almost completely upon continuity of effort. It is impossible to cut the work 1 year and increase it the next on the same project. Once the period has passed it is too late then to secure prices for that period and the information can never be recovered.

It is apparent that the work of the Bureau has developed into a professional service. It is scientific. It is not political. It is recognized by professional statisticians as an outstanding service of the Government. We are gradually tying to the indexes produced by the Bureau many decisions and policies both in private industry and Government, to such an extent that it is imperative that they be supported adequately in that work.

I would like to point out that if the appropriation cut stands, local indexes will probably be discontinued in Buffalo, Indianapolis, Birmingham, Memphis, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Richmond, Denver, Norfolk, Portland, Maine, Savannah, Jacksonville, Manchester, N. H., and Mobile.

Local food indexes and average food prices which will probably be discontinued are those for Bridgeport, Conn.; Butte, Mont.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charleston, S. C.; Columbus, Ohio; Dallas, Tex.; Fall River, Mass.; Jackson, Miss.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Louisville, Ky.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Norfolk, Va.; Omaha, Nebr.; Peoria, Ill.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Springfield, Ill.; Wichita, Kans.; and Winston-Salem, N. C.

It is said in defense of removing these lists that the Bureau is attempting to protect their national study at the expense of local indexes and, of course, that must be done in view of the limited funds, but it leaves many of us without help that we need in particular areas. For example, just last month I had occasion to ask for information in my home of Little Rock in connection with the award of Government contracts. I called the Bureau and they were able to provide me with up-to-date figures for Little Rock. I do not want to see a statistical service like that dropped. It is valuable to know what is happening to employment and earnings, not in just the United States as a whole but in all the States and in the leading cities under the general cooperative Federal-State system the Bureau has set up. One report from employers of Little Rock serves both the State of Arkansas and the United States of Arkansas and the United States Government reports, and yields city, State, and national information.

Again, to take another personal illustration, I had occasion a year or so ago to get information on wages in my part of the country compared with wages elsewhere in the United States, at the time when we were considering a new minimum wage standard. It was a help to me to have those facts readily available—and to have facts, not guesses.

If I understand correctly what the committee report says, if the price in-

dexes of the Bureau are to be done in the way in which the Bureau has recommended to this Congress, about half a million dollars worth of other work will have to be cut out. I do not think this is a wise thing to do. Many people use various statistics from this Bureau on employment, wages, strikes, and housing, for example, just as they use the cost of living information.

Now I want to revert to the Consumers' Price Index, itself. I was very much pleased some years ago when this Congress directed the Bureau to revise its Consumers' Price Index and authorized an expenditure of about \$4,000,000 for that purpose. It appears that this revision is almost completed, and that in January 1953, there will be a completely new and modern index, as directed by the Congress. However, in this appropriation which is before us, the committee has not given the Bureau about a quarter of a million dollars, which it needed, to finish that job, even though, as I understand it, that sum of money, together with the other expenditures on this new index is still well under the authorized amount of \$4,000,000.

The Bureau also proposed, I believe, to make some of the needed improvements in the index that have been recommended by Mr. STEED's subcommittee, and that is all going to cost somewhat more than the present index. Personally, I think this is a justifiable expenditure. Since we have spent almost \$4,000,000 to lay the basis for a fine new index which will be used in so many wage contracts, I think it is false economy to waste the taxpayers' money that has already been spent, by not investing the last sums that are needed to finish the index and maintain it properly, once it is completed.

If we do not, it is a little like commissioning the architect to design a new wing on a house and telling him to take out the termites and put in all modern improvements, and then, as the building is about to begin, he gets instructions that he must use material from the kitchen and the dining room in order to build the new wing.

No one disputes the importance of the price work of the Bureau nor its integrity and accuracy. While some Government bureaus have, unhappily, come under devastating criticism this year, two committees of this Congress have given the Bureau of Labor Statistics praise. I think there is something to be said for practical rewards for virtue. I believe we should support the recommendations of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics with reference to this very valuable work, and I regret very much that the committee did not recommend giving the sums requested for prices and the cost of living.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, there are a good many things in the bill upon which I would like to make some comment, but time does not permit me to say very much. I want particularly, however, to express my own appreciation of the kind of work being done by the

gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and the entire membership of the subcommittee.

I had occasion the other evening at dinner to sit next to one of the very eminent surgeons of Washington. He had just appeared before the committee, his first experience as a witness. Coming unexpectedly to testify on the subject of heart research, he was exceedingly amazed to find that the chairman of the subcommittee as well as the members of the subcommittee were so thoroughly informed and had such a background of real knowledge. He came away from that meeting of the House subcommittee with a new sense not only of the value of the hearings, but also of the contributions that members of these subcommittees are making.

Mr. Chairman, may I now speak for a moment of the Women's Bureau and the very fine work being done there. That Bureau, as I am informed, has as its share of the total we are passing upon today but one-fiftieth of 1 percent. The Bureau is the only agency of Government that has anything to do with, or has any responsibility at all for the situations in which the women workers of the country find themselves. Do you realize that the women workers here in the United States constitute one-third of our labor-force? The actual number has been increasing steadily ever since Korea. Nor do they expect to be going back to their homes again soon, for they see before them a long period of time when it will be necessary for them to work in order to provide food and clothing for their family. The return of women with children raises the whole problem of child-care centers about which there is nothing in this bill. But we cannot set aside the fact that if our mothers have to go out to work, something must be done about day care for the children. Most of the women who are working today are doing so in order to make it possible for their family to be supplied with food, clothing, and housing.

The cut made in the Women's Bureau will necessitate a drastic readjustment, which cannot help but be reflected in the omission of services now being rendered to the 19,000,000 women now working. On the other hand, they are ready to take their share of such cuts as are deemed necessary and important to the general economy of the country—but they should not have to carry more than a fair share of retrenchment.

Mr. Chairman, enough cannot be said about the work of the Children's Bureau. Only those who really understand the problems of children can evaluate it. Its influence is very great; its value incalculable.

May I emphasize the item for hospital buildings, the work of which fund comes under the Hill-Burton Act. Fifty-nine million seven hundred thousand dollars of the \$134,700,000 in this bill is for the payment of obligations already incurred. In speaking of this particular item, I must remind you of the fact that any new hospital that is built will have to be staffed. We are short of doctors, and we are desperately short of nurses. With

the tabling of the nurses bill last week, it is going to be exceedingly important and necessary for everybody to urge all possible activity upon their own local and State groups, to do something in their own areas to increase the number of students in the schools which, of itself, means the training of more teachers. The root and heart of any increase in students is the increase of the teaching force of the country. So in considering the money for hospital construction, I most earnestly trust that you will remember that nurses will be required to staff these hospitals.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. VAN PELT].

(Mr. VAN PELT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation bill is designed to meet some of our internal domestic needs, and in particular addresses itself to a consideration which is foremost in the minds of many of our citizens, our own national health.

The health of the people of this country depends on the ability of the medical profession to treat the ills of which we are plagued with, the diseases such as cancer, heart trouble, mental and neurological ills, and the contagions that affect large groups of the population. The ability of the medical profession to treat these diseases depends on the knowledge that has been gained in the fields of research and investigation of the causes and cures of the diseases.

The bill which is before us provides funds for continuing the research and investigation of causes and cures of diseases under the auspices of the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service, which out at Bethesda are doing such magnificent work. The work that is done by these scientific researchers on causes and cures is passed on to the practicing physicians and surgeons throughout the country and is thereby made available to our whole national population. It is only to the extent that discoveries are made in research that the average medical practitioner is able to help his patient. Today heart disease and cancer are, respectively, the greatest causes of death to our people. The research work that is done and that which is authorized by the Cancer Institute and Heart Institute of the Public Health Service will govern, to a large extent, the ability of the practicing physicians and surgeons to limit the ravages of these diseases and one day to eliminate them. Five other institutes in the Public Health Service do kindred work in their own medical fields, and it is the combined efforts of these institutes that determines the inroads we make on diseases that disable and bring death to our citizens.

Scientists from these institutes testified to the Appropriations Committee of the great progress which has been made in the past few years and of the great need for continuing the work which has been started. It is the continuing effort in research which pays dividends, and it

is on that basis that these scientists presented their needs to the Congress. To the extent that we grant them funds they can assail the diseases that attack our people. The funds which they have requested this year are barely enough to continue the scientific leads on which they are working now. We must provide those funds so that the work which they have begun will show the results which were intended and which have been demonstrated to be of such enormous value to the country.

Mr. SCHWABE. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time on this side.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MARSHALL].

(Mr. MARSHALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Chairman, it is regretted that the committee has seen fit to eliminate from the funds for promotion and development of vocational education the entire amount for distributive education.

While it is undoubtedly true that there have been abuses in this program, this \$300,000 reduction eliminates the good with the bad. And there has been much good in this program as the small-business men in our communities can testify.

Particularly in a district like mine where distributive occupations provide the greatest number of job opportunities in the community, the program has won wide support. In fact, my State has provided funds in excess of funds granted by the Federal program to encourage the program in local schools. Many local communities are also providing funds in excess of Federal funds in this field. This indicates the widespread support distributive education has received in Minnesota.

In our State at the present time there are 50 active programs in which training for distributive occupations is offered through local high schools. In addition to this, over 3,000 adults took advantage of the program last year to prepare themselves for greater responsibilities in the business community.

Despite this remarkable effort at the State and local level, they cannot carry on an effective program alone. To demonstrate the genuine interest in distributive education and the disappointment over the committee's action, I want to quote from one letter I received:

Here we are doing to best we can to support our democracy, to support our home school, our children, and to give all of them a fair chance and then someone in Washington says that teaching boys and girls to become future business workers and leaders is not worthy of Federal educational support. I can't go for that kind of hypocrisy; if we can't support the education of our boys and girls and if we can't help the little-business man to provide training for bringing young people in our business world, then I am afraid we are beginning to lose sight of the real values that make us a Nation of opportunity.

With the cost of education increasing on every hand, local schools can ill-

afford to carry the whole burden of vocational education alone even though they have already more than equaled the Federal effort in Minnesota.

The president of a local University of Minnesota Alumni Club has written to me:

For the noncollege preparatory students, the distributive-education program has met with a great deal of approval in our city. Many of our members have worked with the program and feel that it has provided exceptional opportunities to the participating students. As a matter of fact, many of the club's members are now, or have been, the on-the-job teachers for these students.

This points out another important contribution this program has made. It has helped students unable to go to college to prepare themselves for occupations in the business world. It has helped to increase their earning capacity and has therefore contributed to our national earning power.

In this connection, I also want to express my regret at the action taken to cut funds for vocational rehabilitation of the handicapped below the reasonable request made this year.

As a friend of mine has pointed out:

Funds spent on vocational rehabilitation is sound economy when one realizes that without the program many of these handicapped people would be permanent liabilities upon themselves and up the State.

Everyone today is interested in economy because taxes are getting high, but there are many other places where it seems to me reduction could be made and do far less damage than would be done if inadequate appropriations are made in the case of vocational rehabilitation education.

This statement by Harry J. Peterson, executive secretary of the Minnesota Association of Cooperatives, goes to the heart of the matter. Every dollar invested in the rehabilitation of a physically handicapped citizen is returning in savings to State and local governments and in increased production for the Nation.

Our country has always been a land of opportunity. As we grow in population we must continue to expand the economy which provides this opportunity and this means making best use of all our resources, both human and material. To return the handicapped citizen to his full place in society is a worthy endeavor which merits our continued support.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

(Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, in the bill under discussion there is a provision for funds for the National Institutes of Health to enable them to continue their research work—the aim of which is to discover the causes of the major diseases and to supply a cure when one of these diseases strikes.

I do not think there are any Members in this House who need to be convinced that the health of our people is of paramount importance. There are, however, some who do not fully appreciate the

price it is necessary to pay to help preserve that health. The cost of medical research is undeniably high, but when we realize the involved and complicated equipment that is essential for medical research, perhaps we can better understand why the price is high. I would like to stress, however, that when we buy research, we are purchasing more than a new drug or a new piece of equipment; we are buying lives, and in many instances we are buying the lives of citizens whose value to the Nation far transcends an estimate in dollars and cents.

I know that requests for public funds are forbidding and that the Members of this House are conscious of the need for economy. I believe, however, there is much more economy in finding the cause and cure of disease than in letting our resources be drained away, year after year, in the care of patients in institutions over long periods of time without the scientific knowledge to return them to gainful employment. Real economy will be found when we have empty hospital beds, when we have fewer illnesses, and when disability is eliminated.

Those of you who have read the report of the hearings on public health will doubtlessly reach the same conclusion I did. That is that our Federal provision for medical research is totally inadequate for the 153,000,000 people in this country. This is completely incompatible with our position as the world's leading democracy and with our national dedication to the welfare of our people.

I firmly believe that we must support this appropriation for medical research. It is only by such support that we will bring nearer the day when our people can enjoy the health to which they are entitled.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, and the act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, and for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division, \$8,400,000.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri: On page 9, line 13, strike out "\$8,400,000" and insert "\$7,639,139."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order. The Clerk has already read through page 9, line 13.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WILSON of Texas). The Clerk was reading rather rapidly. The Chair feels the gentleman's rights should be protected. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this particular item has to do with the wage and hour division.

If you will turn to page 225 of the hearings, you will see the testimony and also the budget set out there.

I will refer also to page 5 of the report and page 19 of the report, at the bottom of the page, for the various items concerned with this particular cut that I have proposed.

In referring to page 225 of the hearings, you will see the breakdown of particular items that go to make up the \$8,400,000 that the committee has proposed in the bill. My amendment is cutting it to \$7,639,139, a total cut, incidentally, of \$761,000. Actually what I am attempting to do in this particular amendment is to cut back the 1953 estimate to the 1951 actual. For instance, No. 1, promotion of compliance and enforcement, the item in 1951 was \$6,760,866, a cut of \$575,334.

Item 3 is cut back to \$153,447, which is the 1951 actual.

Item 4, Executive Direction and Management Services, is cut back from \$571,000 to \$507,264.

There is only one actual cut that is based upon another theory and that is in regard to item 2, Wage Standards and Determinations, on which the figure asked for 1953 is \$334,100. I am suggesting a cut, which is an actual cut and is not based upon the 1951 actual of \$100,000.

These four items represent a total of \$761,000 over-all cut.

The reasoning behind these particular cuts is as follows: These particular items are for the enforcement and carrying out of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act; and, also, of course, the Fair Labor Standards Act. It is entirely possible—and I understand consideration is being given to it—that there will be a suspension of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act; and, incidentally, the President does have power to suspend that act if he sees fit. There is much reason why this should be done, because among other things the Walsh-Healey Act in a lot of ways is outmoded and is in conflict with the Fair Labor Standards Act. I am a member of the Committee on Small Business. It has been my opinion that some of the difficulty we have been running into in getting a spread of Government defense contracts to small business is the inequity that the Walsh-Healey Act works on the small-business men, due to conflicting statutes in certain instances, and the additional paper work required among other things.

If it be true that the President sees fit to suspend the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act we would no longer need this money available or at any rate not all of the money available in this item No. 2; we could cut back, and it is my suggestion that Congress do it now in anticipation. If it turns out that our prediction is not right and that the President does not eliminate this item and insists that it be carried out, we can always appropriate funds, but if we grant the funds ahead of time experience shows we shall have very little opportunity to cut back.

I have tried to explain very briefly what is perhaps a little bit complicated and I am just going to recapitulate by stating that the basic cuts have to do only with cutting back to the 1951 actual plus this additional item I have sought to explain in some detail.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri talks about cutting back to 1951. In 1951 the Wage Hour Division had 1821 employees; in 1952 they had 1600; they requested 1577 for 1953, and the committee has reduced that. The way the bill stands right now their staff is cut substantially below 1951.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. How many did the gentleman say they had in the year 1951? Did they not have 900 and some?

Mr. FOGARTY. They had 1821.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. FOGARTY. To show you how thinly these employees are spread, there are 715,000 establishments, exclusive of Agriculture, that are covered. However, with the current staff, investigations for compliance with the law can only be made to the extent of about 6 percent. This is with respect to the wage and hour law. And during the first 6 months of this fiscal year violations of the basic provisions of the act were found in 59 percent of the plants investigated. This cannot be called adequate enforcement but it is certainly better than they will be able to do if this amendment is adopted.

The need for greater attention to the child-labor phase of the Fair Labor Standards Act is illustrated by the fact that of the few investigations they have been able to make so far this year, 83 percent have revealed violations. To mention still another phase, the increase in the volume of public contracts demands greater attention to the Walsh-Healey phase of the program.

I had doubts in my own mind as to the adequacy of the funds now in the bill, if we expect this agency to do the job assigned to them. Certainly they cannot be expected to adequately enforce the laws we have given them the responsibility for enforcing if this amendment passes. Failure to properly enforce these laws is not only unfair to the workers but also to the legitimate employer who has the right to expect protection from the competitive advantage gained by violators.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. The gentleman states that the number of employ-

ees for 1951 was greater than for 1953. My whole argument is based on the premise that the average number of employees 1951 actual is 1,530 and the number of employees, 1953 estimate, is 1,503; almost the identical figure, and I refer you to the top of page 226, line 3, of the hearings.

Mr. FOGARTY. The gentleman is talking about average employment. I am talking about the actual number of permanent positions in 1951, which was 1,821.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Is not the average figure the figure you want, not the other one? The gentleman is talking about two figures.

Mr. FOGARTY. I am talking about the figure on the top of page 226, which shows 1,821 for 1951. I read the figures for 1951, 1952, and 1953 from the first line at the top of the page. These are permanent positions which are supported by the available funds.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Is not the proper figure or the more accurate figure as far as appropriations are concerned the average number of employees?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. In making appropriations we are primarily interested in the number of permanent positions we are providing for.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. What do you mean in the report by average number of employees? What is the purpose of that?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is a tabulation shown in the detailed schedule of every budget that comes before us.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. What does the term "average number of employees" mean?

Mr. FOGARTY. That takes in lapses and positions not filled for part of the year. They try to arrive at an average.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. That is the proper figure, I would say, rather than the figure the gentleman gives.

Mr. FOGARTY. The average from 1951 to 1953 drops also, so that does not make any difference.

I think you have to take into consideration what has happened in prior years. It would make a lot of difference in considering this amendment if this agency had been getting everything they asked for in recent years and had accumulated some fat that could be cut, but in 1950, after the amendment raising minimum wages, they requested an increase of between a million and a million and a half dollars. That request was cut over 50 percent. In 1951 their regular request was cut over 10 percent. Then for 1952 they were cut over a million dollars below 1951. As a consequence of these cuts, the money they have allotted today only enables them to make a check in about 40,000 out of some 700,000 establishments that are covered by the law. I will be fair to the committee and say that most of these visitations are made on complaint by legitimate employers against the ones that are not paying the minimum wages and are violating the law.

To adopt this amendment is to do a disservice to everyone affected and will

encourage further violations rather than improve an already bad situation.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be re-read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

The Clerk re-read the Curtis amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CURTIS of Missouri) there were—ayes 76, noes 37.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

For payment of obligations incurred under authority provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for construction of an engineering building, \$41,340;

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to propound a few questions to the Committee. I note on page 15, line 2, that there is appropriated for the implementation of what is commonly called the George-Deen, or George-Barden, Act, \$18,233,261. Generally speaking that is for the purpose of aiding the vocational education program in this country. Is it not true, may I ask the Chairman of the Committee, that whereas we propose to spend \$18,000,000 for the vocational education of 3,500,000 American students, that during the last fiscal year we spent \$28,000,000 bringing foreign students to this country for the same kind of training.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is not under the purview of this Committee how much is expended for the foreign students. I do not know anything about that at all. All I know is what we are appropriating for here today. This amount has not been touched over previous years with the exception of distributive education. The amount for distributive education of \$900,000 has been cut out completely. That is the only change in the amount for vocational education over the past 4, 5, 6, or 7 years.

Mr. WHEELER. Perhaps I should not have phrased it as a question. However, I would like to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that we have gone so far overboard with this foreign dogood program that we are spending actually \$10,000,000 a year more bringing foreign students to this country, teaching them vocational education, than we are spending on all of the students in this country.

Further, I would like to point out another thing. Part of this \$28,000,000 is spent in sending some of our people to Germany to teach vocational education practices when the fact of the matter is that we learned about all we know about vocational education from the Germans.

It is true that we are sending people to Germany to teach them vocational education procedures when we actually got our original program from the Germans.

It seems to me we can at least afford to spend as many Federal dollars for vocational training of American youth and adults under the provisions of our present act as we do to aid foreign students in this and other countries.

If we were serving all the people in America we needed to, and all those who are seeking vocational training in order that they may provide security for themselves and be in position to help provide freedom and security for our Nation, then we might afford to help some of the others.

It will not be long before we will have in here legislation to extend the Defense Production Act. If we need anything, we do not need that, but we need the expansion of production. This is one program where you can do something in that field.

I merely wanted to point out essentially and basically the fact that we are spending more money training foreign students in the field of vocational education to the tune of about \$10,000,000 a year than we are spending on approximately 3,500,000 students in this country. I merely give you that as a matter of interest to me.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks immediately following those of the gentleman from Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. I have listened with much interest to the gentleman's statement, and I want to compliment him upon it. May I observe that if we could spend the amount of money that was contemplated on vocational training we would be back on the road to teaching our boys and girls how to work, and to work with their hands. We will come to it whether we want to or not. In a little while our people are going to have to do some work.

Mr. WHEELER. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHEELER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I want to compliment my distinguished colleague from Georgia on the splendid statement he has made. I join him in what he has stated. I just hope there will be no cut in this appropriation for vocational education.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the committee has seen fit to eliminate all funds for distributive

education. I have seen this program in operation in my own district. I know what an excellent program it is. For instance, in Durant, Okla., the training boys and girls are getting is really marvelous. I cannot agree with the committee report that this work should not be a matter of interest to the Federal Government at this time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,480,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, recently there has appeared in newspapers, broadcasts, and other media, stories to the effect that the proposed consolidated QM Research Laboratory at Natick, Mass., was unnecessary and, in the main, represents a waste of public money.

The most recent story occurred yesterday in the papers of the country about a petition which had been submitted to Secretary of Defense Lovett by a number of Senators and Congressmen. My reason for discussing it is because many of the statements that were made are completely incorrect; others are distorted; and the conclusion that this important work was unnecessary is unfortunate and erroneous, conveying wrong conclusions to the people of the country.

Let me state briefly the history of this proposed consolidation of certain research activities of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army. During World War II, as a result of the studies of the Research and Development Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General, it became very apparent that the American Army was suffering many casualties in the field because of inadequate clothing and equipment to meet the extremely diverse climatic conditions—a range and variety of conditions which no American Army before had ever faced—under which they were compelled to fight.

The first proposal to consolidate these activities relating primarily to clothing and equipment of troops was made in 1942, when the first Climatic Research Laboratory of the Army was established at Lawrence, Mass. Incidentally, it is still there, operating in an inadequate old building rented from the Pacific Mills. The first step to consolidate this activity occurred in 1945 when General Gregory, the Quartermaster General, recommended a consolidated laboratory. This received the approval of Secretary of the Army Patterson. At that time, and immediately following the war, it was difficult to justify the erection of any military building, since demobilization was in full swing and the Army was declaring excess buildings surplus. It was found, however, that the cost of converting excess structures was so expensive that this proposal to use an existing military building was abandoned. So the proposal advanced at that time to consolidate the laboratory at Philadelphia was quickly abandoned, because it was found that no warehouse or other building at Philadelphia QM Base, or elsewhere, could be satisfactorily adapted to the needs of a consolidated laboratory

without excessive cost. Consequently, the operation continued in the scattered, makeshift facilities in different locations.

This conclusion was confirmed by the Committee on Armed Forces in its report on H. R. 612, to the Eighty-first Congress.

Because of the effective job which the Army accomplished with these temporary and makeshift research facilities, it became even more apparent that a proper and consolidated research laboratory was an eminently justified necessity.

On June 6, 1946, Secretary Patterson said:

After a survey it was determined that Boston, Mass., possesses the greatest number of factors desirable in a site for the laboratory proposed.

Therefore, bills to authorize the construction of a laboratory at Boston were entered in the Eightieth Congress by Senator SALTONSTALL—S. 286—and by myself—H. R. 612. These bills were both reported favorably by the Senate and House Armed Forces Committee, but the passage was prevented by failure of the Rules Committee to act.

In the Eighty-first Congress, these and other bills were reintroduced. Finally, the bill that received the attention of both the House and the Senate was introduced jointly by Senators Myers, Martin, Lodge, Saltonstall, Ives, and Dulles. This bill—S. 2382—authorized the construction of a research laboratory at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense, the site to be chosen on the basis of recommendations of an impartial on-the-site committee of experts to be appointed by Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense, so that all parties that were in dispute as to the location of the laboratory joined in supporting this measure. This bill culminated in Public Law No. 424, dated October 29, 1949.

Thereupon, following the direction of this bill, the Research and Development Board appointed an ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Blake R. VanLeer, and included the following members: Blake R. VanLeer, chairman-president, Georgia Institute of Technology; Chester M. Alter, dean, Graduate School, Boston University; H. S. Coleman, assistant director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Donald H. Loughridge, office, Assistant Secretary of Army; Gilbert Scribner, Winston & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John P. Traynor, assistant vice president, Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; Robert Frye, Research and Development Board, Department of Defense, served as secretary to the Ad Hoc Committee.

As a result of country-wide publicity, this committee reviewed 340 sites, representing 40 States in the Union. The conclusions of the committee were that the following sites were the best in the order of priority: Natick, Mass.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and Atlanta, Ga. So the committee recommended Natick, Mass.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and Atlanta, Ga. Thereupon, on March 8, 1951, acting on the recommendations of the committee, the Secretary of Defense selected Natick, Mass.

There has probably not been a research project proposed by the Department of Defense in recent years that has had such exhaustive study and consideration by Congress as this project to build a quartermaster research laboratory in the Boston area.

Ever since 1947 this proposal has received the approval of every Secretary of Defense, every Secretary of the Army and every Quartermaster General, starting with Secretary Patterson, continuing through Secretaries Forrestal, Johnson, Marshall, and Lovett. The Research and Development Board has constantly supported and approved the erection of the laboratory in the Boston area.

Every congressional committee responsible for studying and approving such projects has approved the vital need of this laboratory. Now that the site has been selected by a most competent and thoroughly unbiased committee of experts, approved again by Secretary of Defense Marshall and Lovett, the land has been procured and is being cleared, buildings have been torn down, and commitments of more than \$1,000,000 already made for steel, motors, and laboratory equipment, I submit that the time for argument has passed and the time for long overdue action has come.

Many incorrect claims are being made in the press, radio, and by objectors who now at the last minute bring forward already discredited arguments against the need for a laboratory and make wild claims and statements not justified by facts.

The true facts without embellishment are these:

First. The amount authorized to be spent in building the laboratory is \$11,000,000—not \$24,000,000, not \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

As far as I can find out, the total proposed additional amounts that might be required in 1953 and 1954 is less than \$1,000,000, and that is for supporting facilities and not the laboratory.

Second. This research laboratory will not house all of the research activities of the Quartermaster Department, it will bring together related research concerned with protecting the soldier from all weather conditions where he may be called upon to fight. There is no provision to take care of the Food and Container Institute at Chicago.

Third. This research laboratory has nothing to do with production and placing of orders by the Quartermaster Department—it is a research laboratory concerned with providing better clothing and equipment for the soldier and, at the same time, saving money for the taxpayer through research.

Fourth. There were many considerations involved in selecting Natick, as first choice. Its proximity to a wealth of scientific institutions engaged in similar research was important; an abundance of all natural resources that are required, adequate transportation facilities, the fact that there is ample and satisfactory housing to take care of every worker at very reasonable cost and rents, and the fact that Natick is far enough away from Boston to be rela-

tively safe from attack, and yet has all of the advantages of a suburban town.

Fifth. By bringing together our foremost scientists and providing them with modern and efficient facilities, the Quartermaster is following the established practice of industries who have been most effective in research, the du Pont Co., Bell Telephone, General Motors, and so forth. In this connection, it is agreed by our best scientific brains that research must be kept separated from production, manufacturing and procurement.

Sixth. Up to a few days ago no question as to the need for a consolidated laboratory has been raised. Everybody concerned has urged its immediate establishment, not alone for greater efficiency of operation but for more effective equipment and economy. Last year under its widely scattered program, the quartermaster research program was able to save \$53,000,000 in redesigning fabrics for military use. How much more might have been saved if all of its related research was centralized in one laboratory?

Recently you have read of the new Army insulated boot, now in use in Korea which is literally saving hundreds of casualties. You also have read of the new plastic body armor now being tested on the battlefield, which will undoubtedly save a large percentage of our critically wounded.

Both of these are recent developments made by the Quartermaster Corps. It is estimated that if this consolidated laboratory had been built when it was first proposed, from these two improvements alone, thousands of soldiers' lives might have been saved and many thousands of casualties from trench foot would have been prevented.

This laboratory is vitally needed right now. The results that will come from it is the saving of American soldiers, more efficient operation, and the establishment of economies that are bound to help reduce our military expenditures.

The charges of hidden costs and boondoggling are all poppycock. How can there be excessive costs when they are just starting to build the building on a strictly limited amount approved by Congress, only for that purpose, and it is thoroughly understood that the Army cannot exceed the authorized amount.

I hope that the Members of this body will realize that this project has been thoroughly investigated and examined in detail by committees of this House for the last 6 or 7 years. Every member of these committees, past and present, know all about this project, know that it is badly needed, know that the cost of building it is not excessive, and are convinced that the consolidation of these seven scattered operations now in makeshift or leased buildings, should be brought together in an efficient and adequate laboratory, at the site selected.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

School construction: For providing school facilities and for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected areas, as authorized by title II of the act of September

23, 1950 (Public Law 815), including not to exceed \$750,000 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$135,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other direct expenses of the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. D'EWART. I am in full accord with the purpose of the appropriation under discussion to carry out the provisions of Public Law 815 regarding Federal aid in the construction of schools in areas where activities of the Federal Government result in a burden upon the local school districts.

I regret very much, however, that Public Law 815 is of little or no value to some of the areas that need it most. For example, the terms of the law which require that the average daily attendance of schools be 110 percent of the average daily attendance in 1938-39 automatically cuts off a great many school districts where the Federal burden has been large and heavy over a long period of years.

An example is District No. 1 at Glasgow, Mont., which instructs in its high school some 60 or 70 children whose parents are employees of the Federal Government living on a Federal reservation at the Fort Peck project, not subject to local taxes. The taxpayers of Glasgow have been educating such children since the project was initiated about 15 years ago. Since I have been in Congress arrangements have been made, first under the terms of a bill I introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress which became a public law of that Congress and more recently under Public Law 874, to pay the schools of Glasgow and the county for a part of the operation and maintenance cost of educating the children. No provision, however, has been made to aid the district in the construction of adequate facilities for the high school. Fort Peck project was under construction in the years 1935 through 1940. During those years the enrollment was extremely high because of the children of construction workers. The enrollment has never again reached the high mark set in 1938-39, and therefore the district is not eligible for aid under Public Law 815, but the fact remains that the district is educating in its high school some 60 to 70 students whose families do not contribute to the taxes, who live on Federal land, who are there solely because of the Federal activity. If any school district in the land is entitled to Federal aid in school construction, the Glasgow district should be entitled. It has borne the burden for many years. Morally, I think its entitlement is superior to that of any district that is only now beginning to feel an impact. Under the law, however, it is not even recognized.

Something of the same situation exists with regard to Indian districts. We have made every effort in recent years to encourage the education of Indian children in the regular city and county schools. In Montana the parents of these children almost always are exempt from taxes, and they live on reservation lands which are held in trust by the Federal Government and are tax free. This

is a burden that the local people have carried for many years, and certainly if the Federal Government adopts a policy of encouraging Indian attendance in the public schools, the Federal Government has an obligation to assist the local districts to provide adequate schools. I am certain that some such effort would be made by the Indian Bureau if Public Law 815 did not prohibit the use of any other funds for this purpose. And Public Law 815, because of the wholly unrealistic and unfair 1939 cut-off date, makes it impossible for any of these districts to qualify.

In the first annual report of the Commissioner of the Education on Administration of Public Laws 874 and 815, he states that recommendations for amendments to these laws will be forthcoming soon. I sincerely hope that such recommendations take into account the problems I have mentioned, and provide a solution. If this is not done, I sincerely hope that subsection (e), section 209, Public Law 815, which forbids any other appropriation for Federal aid to school construction, may be repealed, so that we may find others means of handling this pressing problem. There is no point in pretending that Public Law 815 covers the problem when it does not do so, and a prohibition upon other solutions to the problem is therefore entirely unfair.

The Clerk read as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the act with respect to venereal diseases including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; the purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$9,900,000.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this section of H. R. 7151 concerning the Office of Education which the Clerk has just read is referred to in the committee report commencing at the bottom of page 6. The recommended total of \$18,223,261 for promotion and further development of vocational education represents a cut of \$900,000 from the estimate resulting from eliminating the entire amount requested for distributive education. As the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] stated in his opening remarks on the bill, an identical cut in like amount was made by the House last year but was restored by the other body and he went further in

his expressed belief that the same procedure is likely to be followed again this year though he suggested that the subcommittee be backed in its action.

The report on the last line on page 6 and going over to page 7 states the following and I quote:

Under present conditions the Federal Government should not be called upon to provide funds for such things as training Christmas extras, waitresses and hostesses, soda fountain clerks, and memorial stone salesmen.

My purpose in proposing the pro forma amendment is to give notice to the House that Connecticut has no courses for training Christmas extras, waitresses and so on in the words of the committee report although from experience I am aware of a great need in this respect. I do, however, want to stress the fact that Connecticut has a substantial program and we are proud of it. Funds spent for distributive education are not a waste of money in the manner applied in Connecticut. There is one store which provides a formalized training program and there are approximately 27,000 retail establishments with no training program. If you believe that stores should assume the complete training of employees, then it may follow that our medical schools should close, let the hospitals do the training. Close the engineering and industrial schools, let the industry do it. It just isn't logical but such has been the treatment accorded distributive education which has not been understood.

Around 5,000 people employed in the stores of Connecticut are giving their time in the evening to improve themselves. If they will go to school after a full day's work to improve their efficiency, we should do what we can to encourage them. I hope that the plan followed last year in this respect will be repeated.

(Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we come now to a section of this bill which will always recall to my mind an outstanding personality who was a Member of the House for many years, the Honorable Frank Keefe, of Wisconsin. Mr. Keefe gave a very great deal of himself in the creation of the National Health Institutes and in the whole program of research in the great killer diseases, heart, cancer, tuberculosis, and the others.

He came from a State which is generally conservative in its thought. He was a conservative man himself, but he perceived one truth, and perhaps it was the greatest truth that he perceived in his life. That truth was that material resources in terms of our men, women, and children had to be preserved against the dreadful depredations of these dread diseases, that there was a big job to be done in research on cancer, heart disease, mental health, and all the fields into which these appropriations now go and that the Federal Government had to take part in that field if the job was to be measurably forwarded and accelerated.

I think with all humility and all deference to the chairmen of the subcommittees who worked with him a very long time, Mr. Keefe was, if not the most important in driving and pushing and working for this perceived truth, certainly as important as any other Member of the Congress in both bodies.

I think the truth which he perceived as to the conservation of our human resources from disease by Government aid to fundamental research in the causes and cures is of the greatest importance. I think these appropriations and the work which they cover are giving a sense of well-being to millions upon millions of Americans, the subjects of these diseases who otherwise would face hopeless futures not only for themselves but for their families. I hope the House will indulge me for having called to its attention at this time the work of this outstanding former Member, now deceased.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. As the chairman of the Public Health Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and having handled much of the authorization legislation for these programs, I concur with the gentleman in the tribute he paid to our late colleague, Frank Keefe. He did a remarkable job, and I am sure that for many years to come, the people of America who are interested in the field of health will have cause to be grateful that he served on this committee.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I take this couple of minutes to supplement the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] because in the two terms that I have been here, I have been very much devoted to the cause that our late colleague made and struggled for in this particular item. When I first heard Congressman Keefe 4 years ago making his fight in the interest of a health program, and when I saw the effort and work and devotion which he gave to that program, it reminds me today that we will miss a staunch advocate and a strong fighter for better health and a national interest in those diseases that are taking so many of our people throughout the country.

CLINICAL CENTER OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, over 30 years ago, Dr. Harvey Cushing, the renowned neurosurgeon, envisioned a national institute for the study of neurological diseases and mental disorders. He had planned a hospital where sick people could receive treatment at the same time that research investigators were working—under the same roof—to find a cure for their illnesses.

He approached Government officials for advice and assistance. His plan was received enthusiastically but, unfortunately, an economy-minded Congress could not be persuaded to appropriate the necessary funds for such an insti-

tute. In the ensuing years of depression and war, Dr. Cushing's project was forgotten.

During the following years, neurological and mental illness and many other serious chronic diseases increased at an alarming rate, placing added burdens on already overflowing hospitals.

Those interested in combating these diseases realized that communication between scientists and the physicians caring for the sick was inadequate. The time lag between laboratory findings, their appearance in medical literature, and their clinical evaluation seriously impeded the effort to solve the problems of heart disease, cancer, cerebral palsy, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, glaucoma, and a score of other diseases.

The only answer to this problem was to have a hospital where both basic and clinical research could be carried on simultaneously. In 1948 Congress recognized this great need and authorized the Public Health Service to construct such a center at Bethesda, adjoining the Health Institutes.

The 500-bed clinical center is to be completed and ready to receive patients in 1953. It is designed to provide opportunities for a unified approach to clinical and basic research through the immediate application of newly developed treatment methods.

Construction of the clinical center marks the beginning of one of the greatest undertakings of modern science. It will provide the physical means to launch a coordinated attack on the diseases that plague humanity. It is a project in which the Congress can take great pride. It is a project which merits our continued support through passage of this appropriation for the Public Health Service.

Mr. Chairman, I wish at this time to join in the tribute paid to our late colleague, Frank Keefe. This is a subject in which I have taken a deep interest. I was attracted to Frank Keefe because of his interest in the subject, and I had many discussions with him concerning the research work of the National Health Institute. Unfortunately, too many do not realize the value of the research of this work until we are confronted with the problem in the field of one of these diseases. Medical science in this country, the hospitals and medical institutions and schools are not in a condition to conduct this research to the point that it can be productive of relieving human ailments and human illness. If we are to have a healthy Nation it is certainly a part of the Nation's responsibility to further research for alleviating the spread of cancer, multiple sclerosis, heart disease, and these accursed afflictions. Day by day more and more of our people are being afflicted with these diseases, and when they hit the family at home then we become acquainted with the need for research. Most of them require long periods of hospitalization and care because of the meager accurate knowledge of cause and cure.

I sincerely hope that this Congress will allow the full appropriation asked for,

for continuing the work of the National Health Institute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Record following the reading of the paragraph of the bill ending on page 16, line 20.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Chairman, the long-delayed fight against this country's most widespread disease, arthritis, was only recently begun: In 1948 a Nation-wide organization, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, composed of medical experts, businessmen, educators and citizens in general was organized. In 1950 Congress established the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases within the Public Health Service to work with private physicians, medical schools, health departments, hospitals and the Arthritis Foundation. Those were sound beginnings. A national program against rheumatic disease had been launched, and despite financial handicaps, has already made substantial progress.

Today, throughout the country, there is a growing awareness of this cooperative program, and increased public interest and support. There are two major reasons for this: One is the deepening appreciation of the seriousness of rheumatic disease, both in terms of human suffering and of economic loss. The other reason is new hope for arthritis through intensified medical research.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the terrible ravages of arthritis and rheumatism. Those Members of Congress who may have thought of arthritis as a transient condition, not too serious, have gained a different conception through the facts brought out in hearings before the Congress over the past 3 years. It is enough to repeat that periodic bouts of rheumatism may be a sign of deep-seated trouble. And there is no need to labor the fact that rheumatic disease may blind the eyes, weaken the heart, condemn its victims to a prison of locked joints, rigid spine, a lifetime of agony. Today nearly a million arthritis sufferers are permanently disabled.

Throughout the country, the rheumatic diseases afflict a staggering number of our citizens—more than 7,500,000—one in every 20 Americans. More people suffer from arthritis and rheumatism than from heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and tuberculosis combined.

We are faced with an appalling picture when we contemplate this overwhelming burden to the Nation in terms of lost manpower, lost wages, relief, and the cost of medical care. The annual eco-

nomic loss is now estimated at one billion dollars.

The rheumatic diseases are responsible for the loss of 97,000,000 workdays annually—the equivalent of an army of 320,000 employable persons out of work at all times. It has been pointed out that if this much labor time were concentrated in the housing problem, the national housing shortage would be solved in 1 day.

The only solution to this problem lies in further medical research. For the most part, the studies would utilize the powerful new research tools, ACTH and cortisone. These hormonal drugs have given dramatic results, and continue to relieve arthritis whenever applied. They have aroused among physicians a new interest in this field, formerly regarded with deep pessimism, and have even given hope of understanding the basic reasons for the effect of hormones in health and all disease.

Further progress can come about only through intensified research. Spearheaded by the work of scientists of the Public Health Service and by those who work in non-Federal laboratories throughout the country aided by Federal and private funds, grants can proceed with this splendid work. We can expect great advances over the next few years. Significant advances have already been made, within a single year and with minimum funds. Continued support of this program by the Congress is necessary if we hope to conquer our Nation's foremost crippler—rheumatic disease.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, H. R. 7151 contains a provision for funds for research to determine the causes of diseases which affect every American who is alive today. These funds must be made available to the doctors and scientists who are engaged in exploring the major diseases that kill and disable people if we are to remain a healthy Nation. The funds that are requested are to continue work in heart disease, cancer, arthritis, mental health, the neurological ailments and in other medical areas where re-

search has had only a modest beginning.

The important consideration is that the major diseases which strike down human beings can be eliminated if enough scientific effort is set up in opposition to them. This has been demonstrated in the very recent past, and, in fact, during the current year it appears that tuberculosis is to be dealt a blow which may finish it as a disabling and fatal illness. New drugs have been discovered which make it look as though tuberculosis has fallen into the limbo of diseases that no longer are a threat to the health and lives of our citizens. In other areas, however, in the fields of cancer and cardiovascular diseases, for instance, a great deal remains to be done. Little is known of the causes of these diseases and until the causes are learned by painstaking and expensive medical research, they will continue to deprive the Nation of the services of the people who are stricken by them. The funds that have been devoted to the study of these diseases in past years have been well spent by the National Institutes of Health. Avenues of exploration have been opened which give great promise for the future. But in medical research, progress can only be made by an unremitting and continuing effort, and it can be done effectively by the Public Health Service of the United States only if we provide the funds necessary for the training of scientists and the clinical facilities in which these scientists must work. It is imperative that the funds requested in this bill be approved if the advances made by science in the past few years are to be secured. These advances have been dramatic and have given tremendous hope that in time to come, almost a measurable time, the causes of death as we know them today, may be removed. That hope can be realized only if the men who are engaged in the basic work are given the means to continue that work.

The funds contained in this bill to prosecute major diseases are a modest sum in the light of the funds proposed for purposes of defense. It will avail us little if we throw up safeguards against a potential enemy in the field of battle, and do not adequately provide against the enemy of disease. I urge you to consider this and to provide the comparatively modest sum to be spent in these fields to insure that our national health is preserved.

Federal Security Agency appropriations for 1953, Institutes of Public Health

	1952 appropriation	Recommended by citizens' medical groups for 1953	Request of Public Health Service for 1953	Approved by Bureau of Budget for 1953	Approved by Appropriations Committee for 1953
Cancer.....	\$19,656,750	\$20,825,000	\$17,885,000	\$15,371,000	\$15,250,000
Heart.....	10,082,650	23,318,000	12,898,179	9,749,000	9,600,000
Mental health.....	10,561,737	18,723,000	13,771,800	10,895,000	10,700,000
Arthritis and metabolic ¹	3,324,798	9,895,550	6,981,011	3,551,800	3,551,800
Neurological and blindness ¹	1,169,090	10,700,000	5,757,819	1,240,200	1,240,200
Microbiological ¹	4,478,403	-----	4,832,640	4,538,400	4,162,400

¹ These are not line items.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grants, water-pollution control: For grants to carry out section 8 (a) of the Water Pollution Control Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), \$800,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PICKETT: On page 20, line 18, strike out lines 18, 19, 20, and 21.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, my amendment proposes to strike out the language that appears on page 20, lines 18, 19, 29, and 21, which provide the sum of \$800,000, pursuant to an act passed by this Congress known as Public Law 845 of the Eightieth Congress.

That law was very ably championed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] who at that time was chairman of the House Committee on Public Works. During the course of the hearings and during the course of the debates some very serious differences of opinion arose about the merits of the bill as a whole. Some of those who spoke on the bill thought that it provided far too much, and some who spoke on the merits of the bill thought that it provided far too little. The bill that was passed was a compromise between the two divergent views.

It is not my purpose at this time to discuss the merits of the idea of Federal participation in pollution control, but it is my purpose to point out specifically that this particular item with which we are dealing, \$800,000, is such we may absolutely eliminate the whole thing. It is a grant-in-aid to the States, a dole, if I may call it, to the 48 States and the Territories and possessions of the United States. Now, what is it for? "For the conduct of investigations, research, surveys, and studies related to the prevention and control of water pollution caused by industrial wastes."

That act was passed in 1948. For the fiscal year 1950 the Congress appropriated \$1,000,000 to carry on that work.

For the fiscal year 1951 another million dollars; for the current fiscal year \$900,000.

In the budget estimate for 1953 there was proposed a like sum of \$900,000. The committee has cut that sum to \$800,000. That certainly is a step in the right direction, of which the committee has taken so many in this bill. But I say to you, if you want economy, you had better start cutting at the root of these things, and that is these grants in aid.

You are not going to disturb the general all around program of pollution control for engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene by adopting this amendment. The major part of the work done in that field is contained by the appropriation in this bill on page 20, lines 9 through 17, inclusive. The item involves a total sum of \$3,700,000. Of that \$3,700,000 it is my understanding that approximately \$400,000 used each year to conduct, in cooperation with the States and State agencies, some of the work that is supposed to be done by the States under the \$800,000 item I seek to strike out.

If there ever was a time when every State in this Union is better able to provide its own funds for this purpose than the Federal Government, that time is today. What you are handing to them on a silver platter in the form of annual grants is unnecessary. They are going to keep taking it and keep spending it as long as we will give it to them. Let me not be accused of having no interest in this matter except to hurt some States where there is a great deal of pollution.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the largest amount out of this \$800,000, \$34,400, goes to the State of New York. The State of Pennsylvania comes next with an allocation made in fiscal 1952 of \$31,400; and the State of Texas, I am sorry to relate, for the fiscal year 1952, accepted an allocation of \$29,400.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PICKETT. The smallest grant, according to the figures, is to the Virgin Islands in the sum of \$7,300 allocated for the current fiscal year, 1952.

It occurs to me that here is one place where you can save the Federal Treasury and the taxpayers \$800,000 and do no violence to any State which has accepted these grants. How many times have you heard the citizens of every State importune this Congress by petition, resolution, proclamation, and otherwise, to cut expenses? Let us cut it in this little item.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes, 3 to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

I think we have just heard one of the best speeches the gentleman from Texas has made in a long time; it is reasonable, it is sane, and if we heed his recommendations we can, in my judgment, keep from wasting \$800,000. As the gentleman from Texas stated, there is not a State in the Union but what is better able financially to pay the small amount they would get under this water pollution control item than the Federal Government to pay its part of that expense. With the people demanding a reduction in the cost of Government from the Congress as never before, with the Congress being given in 1787 the power to control the purse strings of the Nation, in my judgment it is time for us to act courageously and decisively on the side of cutting the cost of Government in the interest of all the taxpayers of this Nation. I hope this House will start now, notwithstanding the fact that the committee has done a splendid job in reducing some of the appropriations in this bill, to reduce it further, to the extent of \$800,000, which will be in the interest of all the people and another expression of the economy mindedness of this, the

second session of the Eighty-second Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from Texas has stated, this act was passed in 1948 when the Republicans had control of this House. I voted for this item at that time because I thought it was one of the good things they were able to accomplish in the 2 years they had control. As I remember the argument used for it at that time it resulted in this legislation being passed almost unanimously by the House. This legislation was proposed because of the state that some of these streams were in, the dirt, the filth that existed in some of them. You could not drink the water, you could not swim in them, fish could not live in some of these streams. It was argued that this would stimulate the States in doing something about this matter. So we agreed on this appropriation in 1950. I was a member of the committee at that time which appropriated a million dollars for grants to these States in order to stimulate them to do something about the filth that existed in the streams which resulted in part from the industrial expansion that had been going on during the past 10 or more years. The States claimed they could not keep up with the new chemicals that were being dumped into the navigable streams all over the country. It was a good program, in my opinion. It was something that stimulated the States and the States have taken advantage of it.

This is your baby. If you do not want to keep it, it is all right with me.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman referred to navigable streams. Are these surveys to be made only in navigable streams?

Mr. FOGARTY. No. I misspoke if I said that. This applies to all streams.

Mr. COOLEY. It is not restricted to navigable streams?

Mr. FOGARTY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities necessary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361, 363, and 704 of the Act, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, and hire, operation, and maintenance of aircraft, \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That property of the Public Health Service located in Alaska and used in carrying out the activities herein authorized may be transferred, without reimbursement, to the Territory of

Alaska at the discretion of the Surgeon General.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a point of order against the proviso appearing on page 21, beginning with line 9; but pending the chairman's ruling, I would like to ask a question.

May I ask the chairman of the subcommittee, or the ranking minority member, if either one can explain the provision which gives the Surgeon General, at his own discretion, the right to transfer property of the United States to the Territory of Alaska. It seems to me a delegation of authority of the Congress, especially when there is no indication of the value of the property, might be dangerous. I cannot find anything in the report, nor can I recall that there was anything in the bill of the preceding session.

I make the point of order this is legislation on an appropriation bill, and a delegation of authority. May I ask the chairman what this is all about?

Mr. FOGARTY. As far as the committee is concerned, I may say that a point of order lies there and we are willing to accept it. I cannot give the gentleman the figures.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am not at all sure I am opposed to the intent of the provision, but I do think that we should know what it is before we just say to the Surgeon General: Here, you can give away our property, we do not know how much it is worth; we do not know why you are doing it; just give it away.

Mr. FOGARTY. I cannot give the gentleman the amount involved. I know there is some equipment that the Public Health Service has up there since we authorized this program of grants to Alaska in the past 6 years, but I do not know what it is. I cannot give the gentleman any information with respect to that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think, with all due respect to the chairman and the subcommittee, I will insist on the point of order so that this may be further discussed. I think the gentleman from Rhode Island has conceded the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] makes a point of order against the language on page 21, lines 9 through 13, beginning with the word "Provided." The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311, 312, and 314 (c) of the act with respect to mental diseases, \$10,700,000.

Mr. SITTLER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

THE NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEM AND THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Mr. Chairman, in passing the National Mental Health Act of 1946, Congress recognized mental illness as a true public health problem, and allotted funds for research, training of personnel, and helping the States provide community mental health services. In

1949, the National Institute of Mental Health was established as part of the National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, to carry out a research program to wage war on mental disease.

Extent of mental illness: The enormous importance of the mental health problem is indicated today by the following facts:

More than 550,000 persons are being maintained in mental hospitals at a cost of well over \$500,000,000 a year. The mentally ill occupy about 50 percent of the Nation's hospital beds. The number is rising. With only 14 percent increase in population, we now have 17 percent more people in mental hospitals. The number of people over 60 years of age in the general population has increased by 25 percent since 1939, but the number of these older people being admitted to mental hospitals has increased by 58 percent.

Conservatively estimated, 9,000,000 more Americans, most of them less severely sick but many extremely ill, are unable to get needed medical assistance for their mental and emotional difficulties.

Emotional disorders are an important factor in juvenile delinquency. Some 275,000 boys and girls are brought into court as juvenile delinquents each year.

Our two Federal drug addiction hospitals admit almost 5,000 patients each year, but the total number of addicts in need of treatment is probably close to 100,000. Narcotic addiction is due in large measure to mental and emotional factors.

Alcoholism is also largely a mental-health problem. Perhaps 4,000,000 persons are in the category which is generally regarded as alcoholic. Of these, some 750,000 have become alcoholics to such a degree that they have impaired their physical or mental health. One authority, Benson Y. Landis, lists among the bills chargeable to alcoholism in 1 year: Potential wage losses, \$432,000,000; crime, \$188,000,000; accidents, \$89,000,000; hospital and medical care, \$31,000,000; maintenance of drunken persons in local jails, \$25,000,000.

THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

Research: The solution of problems of mental illness, and such related problems as alcoholism and drug addiction, depends on continuing research efforts in a wide range of subjects. The present appropriation finances research by Public Health Service scientists and also research studies by scientists in medical schools, universities, and other institutions.

These research activities include investigations on such problems as the effect of ACTH, cortisone, and similar substances on schizophrenia; the physiology of the brain and spinal cord; the distribution and frequency of mental illness; narcotic and barbiturate addiction; and studies of mental-health problems in typical communities. Other studies deal with normal and abnormal emotional development in children; normal and abnormal psychological functions; structure of the nervous system; the prevalence of mental disorders; origin

and symptoms of emotional disorders; value of methods of treatment and prevention; development of more exact methods of diagnosis; and the relation of stresses in daily living to mental illness.

The current appropriation will authorize the awarding of fellowships to 75 or 80 young men and women who show promise of making contributions to scientific knowledge, and who are interested in gaining further knowledge in the field of research.

Psychiatric training: According to authorities in the field of mental hygiene, we have only 5,000 psychiatrists at the present time, while 15,000 are needed. The Nation has only 9,000 mental-health nurses, many of them incompletely trained. To help meet the acute shortage in mental-health personnel needed in our national effort to reduce mental illness, 183 grants are being made to institutions which train psychiatrists and other professional workers. Some 650 individual stipends are also being awarded to individual students receiving training as professional mental-health workers.

In order to enable the practicing physician to be more proficient in treating illnesses having an emotional basis, funds are being made available to strengthen basic mental-health instruction in 42 of the Nation's 81 recognized medical schools. Support is also given to short-term training institutes where practicing physicians and public-health workers receive instruction in basic mental-health concepts.

Community services: Funds are allocated to supplement State funds for community services in diagnosing, treating, and preventing mental illness. At present, mental-health clinics are available to only a small percentage of the persons who need them, and most of them have a waiting list of 6 months or more.

From the facts I have just given you, it is obvious that mental illness is the greatcrippler of lives which might otherwise be productive and useful. In the final analysis, the strength of a nation lies in the minds—the genius and the everyday abilities—of its people. It is our duty to help conserve and protect this precious resource. Let us therefore appropriate the funds the National Institute of Mental Health needs to carry forward its battle against mental disease.

(Mr. SITTLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the committee a question relative to dental activities. I notice in the report on page 12 they say:

The committee has disallowed both the \$250,000 in funds and the appropriation language requested for special cooperative projects with States in water fluoridation.

I am wondering if by that wording, which does not appear in the bill, you have taken out all the funds for research work in water fluoridation.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; we have not taken out all the funds for research work in water fluoridation. They asked for an additional amount of \$250,000 for a new program to help the States through grants-in-aid for the purpose of encouraging the fluoridation of drinking water supplies. While this request was disallowed, the committee took no action on the basis of whether it is good for the community or not. We did, as you know, about 5 years ago, appropriate money over and above the Bureau of the Budget's request to send demonstration teams into every State to demonstrate the topical application of fluorides. The committee was 100 percent for the program. I personally am for the fluoridation of drinking water supplies for every State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman. I wanted to know about it, because in last Sunday's Star there was an article stating that—

The Public Health Service was trying to find out exactly how fluorides act on tooth decay and how it reacts in some other parts of the body.

Now, I do not want all of the funds taken out for research, because I think there is very, very important work to be done in that field. I believe in public health. I was a former public health director in Nebraska. Maybe the funds are too small for research work. I am convinced that the time is not far distant when cancer and polio and some of the other diseases now under study will yield to a cause and cure. Probing the unknown, seeking answers from nature is important work. I am concerned about how the Public Health Service jumped into the matter of fluoridation of water with the moneys we made available to them. We had 18 witnesses who were experts in the field who testified before our special chemical committee. They were not in agreement as to what happens to the ill child or to older folks with chronic diseases when they take fluorides in drinking water. The public health groups who now advocate the use of fluorides in water were in 1949 and 1950 saying in effect, "The evaluation of the effects of fluorine in water has not been established and must wait until experiments now in progress are completed." I want them to continue their research on this problem. When results are known, recommendations to cities can be made.

The evaluation of the effects of fluorine in water has not been established and must wait until the experiments now in progress are completed. It will be a 10-year experiment, which will take 5 years more to be completed. It is in the public interest to continue the research.

Twenty-five years ago this Congress was appropriating money to put iodine in water under the impact and urging of the United States Public Health Service. There were clinics held all over the country. People were excited about it. Then they woke up one morning and found that iodine did something else besides doing something to the goiters of the country. The practice was stopped.

So I hope the money will stay in here for research. I want it done. I know a lot of private groups are doing research. I believe the Public Health Service is coming in too soon in advocating the use of fluorine until all of the experiments now in progress are completed. There are many experiments in progress that will show whether fluorine has any effect on children or on old people that have chronic diseases. They are just now coming into that phase of the work. While I say that fluorine is good for children up to 8 or 9 years of age, and it ought to be given to them, I do think the Public Health Service in this instance has gone too far and too fast in saying, "Let us give universal medication of fluorine for everybody," when they have not completed the experiments. So that is one reason I hope the committee will keep the money in there for fluorine and keep these experiments going.

I do not know why they all changed their minds in 3 months. I got a little bit suspicious. I thought it was perhaps because the Aluminum Co. of America was selling fluorides. At one time there was a law firm by the name of Hubbard, Hill, and Ewing, and that law firm was connected with the Aluminum Co. of America. They still represent them, I might say. I do not know whether Oscar Ewing still gets a cut out of the melon or not. His name is no longer on the door. But the Aluminum Co. of America and their subsidiaries are the main ones that furnish fluorides to the country. Whether that has something to do with the Public Health Service jumping in and recommending universal medication I do not know. Certainly I would want the committee to leave funds in so that they could go ahead with the experimentation. I think it ought to be done. I am for it. That is the reason I am concerned that you took \$250,000 out. If it was taken out to keep them from flooding the country with propaganda, then that may be reasonable. Towns should know that all the problems of fluorine in water have not been solved. It will take another 5 years of work.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the chairman or the general counsel; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$9,600,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FISHER: On page 33, line 17, strike out "\$9,600,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,317,668."

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, this simply brings the figure back to what it is for the current fiscal year. The initial 1952 appropriation for the NLRB was \$7,885,418. In the third supplemental appropriation bill, recently approved by the House, which I believe includes some provision for the salary increases, the Board was given \$432,250, less 10 percent or \$389,025 to cover increased pay costs. The total available for 1952 therefore is \$8,274,443, and the 1953 appropriation of \$9,600,000, as recommended by the committee, would mean an increase of \$1,325,557 rather than the \$1,282,332 indicated on page 13 of the report on the bill. This would be an increase of 16 percent over the current year. I believe the House has demonstrated in recent weeks in dealing with these appropriation bills that it wants to hold the line against increases. Here is a chance to do that. The committee bill, as reported with the recommendations contained therein, would increase this particular expenditure by 16 percent. The justification for it appears to be based upon a claim that there is an increase in the workload, and that during this transition period, a great deal of work has developed and so forth. But, I call attention to the fact, Mr. Chairman, that during the past year and a half, despite the claims to the contrary, the Wage Stabilization Board has undoubtedly taken over a part of the work that would normally go to the NLRB. I checked a few moments ago on the telephone to find out how much of this work the Wage Stabilization Board is now doing. I think you will be surprised to know that since this organization has been in existence less than 2 years it has handled or concluded 31,000 cases. At this time, in addition to these 31,000 cases, 15,000 cases are pending before the Wage Stabilization Board. Therefore, work that would normally go to the NLRB seems to be gradually, more and more, shifted over to the WSB to the point to where today they are handling more cases than the NLRB is handling. Therefore, it hardly seems justified to come in and ask for a considerable increase, a 16-percent increase, for the functioning of that agency during the ensuing year.

One other thing—on the matter of the workload and the relative responsibility of the NLRB, and the work that is involved in it, it will be recalled that in October of 1951 an amendment was adopted by the Congress that eliminated most of the union-shop cases that have been going before the NLRB in the past. I notice by reading the hearings that this workload has amounted to 5,000 to 6,000 cases a year, according to the estimates. Therefore, it is hard to see how you can justify a 16-percent increase in this department at a time when the WSB is reaching over and doing a considerable amount of work that would normally, and which would probably, go to that agency, and shortly after the Congress has eliminated most of the union-shop

cases, which amounted to from 5,000 to 6,000 cases in the past. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we are entirely justified in this instance in holding the line against another increase in the Federal payroll and in the cost of the operation of this agency. I feel confident from reading the hearings, and after a consideration of the factors which I have been discussing, that they can operate and go along fairly well with the amount of money provided for in the amendment which I have offered. My amendment would prevent the employment of several hundred additional Federal employees and would save the taxpayers \$1,291,332 during the next fiscal year.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 8 minutes, with 4 minutes to be reserved for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, on frequent occasions recently my views and the views of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER] have been in conflict. I think this is a very important item. Because of my long experience in connection with labor, I cannot sit idly by and let pass some of the philosophy that the gentleman raises in the need for this cut.

The statements made by the gentleman from Texas relative to the Wage Stabilization Board bear no relation to the activities of the National Labor Relations Board. They have separate and distinct functions. No matter how many cases the Wage Stabilization Board handles in trying to eliminate a strike, the National Labor Relations Board does not enter into that field.

Since the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, superseding the old Wagner Act, the troubles and difficulties of the National Labor Relations Board have been materially increased, in spite of the fact that we have modified the act to the point where the union shop has been eliminated from elections. The facts are that if we want a more reasonable and more rational approach to collective bargaining, it cannot be brought about by long delays by the agency that is presumed to make decisions and hold elections in cases of union disputes. I think the better the service and the quicker the service rendered in pending disputes, the more a friendly attitude will be created. I know that the NLRB has a tremendous backlog of cases and a great many workers and a great many employers are hoping they will be processed before the employees lose their patience and want to take action to get the processing done.

The questions that are causing greatest concern to the National Labor Relations Board now are the changes made by the Taft-Hartley Act in the relationship between management and unions over the so-called approaches to organization. Particularly in the South we find management resisting organization. As

a result of that, the unions often have to charge that the management is violating the law and prefers charges of unfair practice against the management, which result in hearings. Those hearings take a great deal of time. They are very important. You cannot expect a group of workers who are trying to perfect organization, going through the process of organization, finding employers interfering to the point where they feel they are violating the Taft-Hartley law by infringement of their right to organize the plant, to remain quiet. The result often is that the union prefers charges against the employer because of the unfair practice. If that case is not determined within a reasonable time, the natural result is that the union no doubt will find itself losing ground because of the continual delay and what the employer is able to do while the case is pending. The sooner these cases are processed, the more friendly and the more sincere will be the attempts made to adjust these problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, when I first became a member of this Subcommittee on Appropriations we were operating under what is known as the old Wagner Act. It was quite a pastime for this subcommittee in those days to cut the appropriations for enforcement of the Wagner Act by 20, 30, 40, or 50 percent. It was a game they had every year, because the Wagner Act was not too popular at that time. But I remember well, in 1948, when the Eightieth Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act, the members of the committee then said: "Oh, this is our baby. We are responsible for it." And they came in with a request for \$9,400,000, with no justifications on workload, or anything else. They said: "This is our baby; we have got to give them every dime they ask; we do not want to be accused of cutting down on appropriations for the enforcement of the Taft-Hartley law; this is our responsibility." You gave them every dollar they asked for in 1948, \$9,400,000, with no justifications at all; they could not give you any figures or backlog, workload, or anything else. The committee admitted that in 1948, and you gave it to them.

Here I find myself in the position of one who opposed the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law—I did everything I could against it—yet I find myself here defending appropriations to carry out the act. You people who are responsible for it did the same thing a year ago after we had cut them some small amount in committee; you did the same thing a year ago; someone on this side who was one of the sponsors of the Taft-Hartley law offered an amendment to cut it over and above what the committee had; and, lo and behold, today the same thing is happening again. Those responsible for the law which now is costing \$10,000,000 a year, those responsible for it are up here now asking to cut it; and I suppose in the next minute or two when you vote on the amendment, you are going to vote to cut the legs out from under your baby, as you termed it back in 1948. This is your baby, the Taft-Hartley law.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Can the gentleman tell us how much more it costs to finance the Labor Relations Act than it did to finance the old Wagner Act?

Mr. FOGARTY. We are appropriating almost three times as much as we did previous to 1948 to enforce the Taft-Hartley law.

The thing that amazes me is that those responsible for the passage of the law last year voted to cut the appropriations for this Bureau, and this year you are doing the same thing without any justification at all. They testified before us that they were way behind on determining and deciding these cases; some were 6, 8, and 10 months waiting to be heard. Both sides are complaining—labor and management. The Board testified before us only a few weeks ago that the amount they are requesting today will not enable them to catch up with the backlog they have at the present time. If you want to cut the feet out from under your baby, go ahead; it is your baby. You take care of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired. All time for debate on this amendment has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PICKETT) there were—ayes 88, noes 29.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171-180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$3,400,000.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIEMINSKI: On page 36, line 12, strike out "\$3,400,000" and insert "\$3,579,000."

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, in committee I did not oppose the original appropriation. Since the committee meeting, I have been in touch with Cyrus Ching and the Mediation Service in an effort to settle a 12-week-old tidewater oil strike in my district. During our talks, I uncovered a possible frustration developing in our Mediation Service.

The committee seemed generous to Mr. Ching in allowing him to put on 30 additional mediators for 1953. The \$179,000 I ask permits him an additional 15 mediators.

As you know, there are two ways Communists try to capture a nation in peace.

One is to communize its industry, the other, its agriculture. One way to cripple a plant is to give it a bear hug; break its back; paralyze its production; the same goes for the nation. Our Mediation Service is doing a magnificent job in breaking up threatened bear hugs industrially.

Cyrus Ching is using a preventative approach; his service seeks in 1953 to orient industry and labor, all the more, during the term of a contract, on existing irritants and their elimination to avoid conflict when the contract expires.

I take these moments to be on record, in view of the strike in my district, as supporting Mr. Ching's preventative approach to such difficulties, especially when, in 1953 and in 1954, our production will be at a peak, and labor-management flare-ups possibly intensified.

I ask you, in closing, to remember two things: First, how, because of a sense of false economy, before the Korean war protective sheaths were removed from oil "feeder-lines" on Marine bomber planes. Enemy ground fire in Korea took its toll of these planes. The uncovered lines sprang leaks when hit. Second, for the first 6 months of the Korean war, rations were drawn from our depots the world around. We had no vast stockpile to draw on; at one time, we were down to a 2-day supply for over a hundred thousand men. That was in October 1950, at Wonson, North Korea.

I hope the 30 additional mediators the committee is allowing Mr. Ching in 1953 will be sufficient; and that defense production will not blow up in our faces because enough mediators were not around, at the right time, in the right places, to do the job of reducing and eliminating irritants, of sweetening attitudes, and fusing a meeting of minds to keep production rolling, and labor and management in harmony with the economy of local communities.

However, because industry, especially in the petroleum field, and steel, too, generally favors plant by plant settlements, instead of regional or company agreements, I sense we are in for labor-management difficulties, in the days ahead, to an extent that will make it necessary for Mr. Ching to ask for supplemental appropriations; I hope not.

Two hundred and twenty-five mediators are faced with a possibility of soon conciliating 2,300 disputes. Is it possible? I ask for the full amount requested by Mr. Ching so that we will experience no insufficiency should threatened bear-hugs break through our guard and paralyze our Nation.

I draw the attention of the House to Mr. Ching's letter to me, on the problem, in the Appendix of the RECORD, March 24, page A1916. It is a most prudent presentation.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in 1952 the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service had \$3,115,688. This year they asked for \$3,579,000. The committee allowed \$3,400,000, or an increase of almost \$300,000 over what they had in 1952. I do not believe the committee has been fairer to any governmental agency than to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. I think everyone on the committee has confidence in Mr. Ching. He has done an excellent job as the head of this service, and he has added responsibilities since the present emergency, but we have given him almost \$300,000 over and above what he had in 1952. We think that will enable him to continue doing the excellent job that he is doing now. We believe, as does the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI], in the prevention of these strikes, and that is just exactly what Mr. Ching and his mediators have been doing. Under the circumstances he has done an excellent job, and I think the committee that heard the testimony and listened to the description of the workload he has at the present time are satisfied that \$3,400,000 will be sufficient for 1953.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI].

The amendment was rejected.

(Mr. PICKETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, I am sending the following news letter to some of my constituents tomorrow:

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER

(From Congressman HOMER D. ANGELL)

(For release March 26, 1952)

To the residents of Multnomah County, Oreg., Third Oregon Congressional District:

I am submitting to you the following questions which cover most of the major issues which are facing our Nation today. As your Representative in Congress it will be helpful to me if you will give me your views on these problems by checking the answers in the places indicated and returning this questionnaire to me at my Washington address, 1314 House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. You need not sign your names. Your views will be kept strictly confidential.

1. Has United States participation in the United Nations been worthwhile? Yes----- No-----

2. Should future economic aid to Europe be increased----- decreased----- or discontinued-----

3. Do you favor United States recognition of the Communist regime in China? Yes----- No-----

4. Do you favor additional American expenditures under point 4 for the development of backward nations? Yes----- No-----

5. Do you favor universal military training while we are still subject to the draft? Yes----- No-----

6. For national security which of the following measures should be given priority:

(a) Building of our own sea and air defenses. -----

(b) Arming of European nations. -----

(c) A combination of the two. -----

7. Should we send more American troops to Europe? Yes----- No-----

8. Should we send more American troops to Asia? Yes----- No-----

9. Should the United Nations rearm Japan and Germany? Yes----- No-----

10. Aside from eliminating waste, do you favor cutting military expenditures? Yes----- No-----

11. Do you favor continued military aid to Europe? Yes----- No-----

12. Do you favor enactment of the Hoover commission plan? Yes----- No-----

13. Do you favor Federal price and wage controls? Yes----- No-----

14. Do you approve of the Truman inflation control program? Yes----- No-----

15. Do you favor congressional investigations of corruption in Government? Yes----- No-----

16. Do you favor ousting all Communists and Communist sympathizers from our Government? Yes----- No-----

17. Do you favor Federal control of consumer credit? Yes----- No-----

18. Do you favor further increases in taxes as a means to fight inflation? Yes----- No-----

19. Do you favor reduction in taxes? Yes----- No-----

20. Do you favor ending deficit spending? Yes----- No-----

21. Do you favor Federal old-age pensions for persons 60 years of age or over? Yes----- No-----

22. Do you favor Federally subsidized public housing? Yes----- No-----

23. Do you favor compulsory health insurance? Yes----- No-----

24. Do you favor the Brannan plan for farm price support? Yes----- No-----

25. Do you approve the Truman foreign policy? Yes----- No-----

26. By what percent, if any, should President Truman's \$85,000,000,000 budget be reduced? -----percent.

27. Do you favor Democratic or Republican control of our Government for the next 4 years? -----

28. Check the most important issues confronting us today:

Cost of Government and huge Government spending. -----

High taxes. -----

The expanding National debt, now \$260,-000,000,000. -----

Foreign policy. -----

Socialistic trend in America. -----

Inflation and high cost of living. -----

Communism. -----

Corruption in Government. -----

Ending war and securing peace. -----

29. Do you approve President Truman's action in putting the United States in the Korean war and his present policy with respect to the conduct thereof? Yes----- No-----

30. Indicate the man you favor for our next President:

Truman ----- Morse -----

Taft ----- Stassen -----

Kefauver ----- Warren -----

Eisenhower ----- Russell -----

MacArthur -----

Please return this questionnaire with your answers addressed to Representative HOMER D. ANGELL, 1314 House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C. Your signature is not necessary.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 704. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, except appropriations for the Public Health Service, shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of 1 such employee to 105, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separa-

tion; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN, page 39, after line 4, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies provided for in this act;

"(c) to offices or position required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to employees engaged in law enforcement in the Food and Drug Administration;

"(e) to employees of St. Elizabeths Hospital and Freedmans Hospital;

"(f) to employees of educational institutions;

"(g) to employees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the District of Columbia;

"(h) to employees of the Public Health Service;

"(i) to employees in grades CPC-1, 2, and 3:

"*Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced 85 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 85 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sure it is not necessary to go into a complete explanation of my amendment to this bill, for the reason that it is similar, almost identical, to the amendment which was adopted by the Congress last year relative to this department and now is the law of the land. You will note that the employees of the law-enforcement offices of the Food and Drug Act are exempt; also the employees of St. Elizabeths and Freedmans Hospitals; the employees of all educational institutions in this bill, and the employees of the Vocational and Rehabilitation Service of the District of Columbia. While there are only 22 employees in that little agency, they are doing a very good job. It is noteworthy that almost without exception we find that agencies of government where personnel is held down to a minimum is where we find a good job of administering being done, and in the greatest overstaffed agencies is where we find the least efficiency, hence a poor job is being done. The employees of the Public Health Service are exempted from the provisions of this amendment; also employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3, which are the lower grades such as charwomen, common labor, and the like, who receive wages from \$1,500 to about \$3,000 per annum.

The amendment provides that when the personnel in these two Departments—Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency—have decreased their rolls to the degree of 85 percent of the number of employees provided for in this bill, then the provisions of the amendment may cease to apply.

The reason we have made this amendment a little more stringent, to the degree of 5 percent more than we did in the independent offices appropriation bill, is for the simple reason that the committee did not cut as many employees from the budget request for these departments as the subcommittee on independent offices appropriations cut from that bill in proportion; in fact, the budget request has been reduced for personnel just a little over 1,500 out of about 45,000 employees requested. It is a very small cut, of only a little over 3 percent, as you will note.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], our distinguished floor leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Is that 85 percent of the employees covered or 85 percent of all, whether covered or excluded?

Mr. JENSEN. No; it only applies to those covered in this amendment. They can go ahead and fill all the vacancies so far as those agencies which are excluded or exempted are concerned, in the amount provided for in the bill as it came to the floor.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, the exclusions are not to be included in the total number of employees to arrive at the 85 percent?

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. In other words, the provision of my amendment applies only to the agencies, boards, bureaus, and commissions which are not specifically named in my amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. It is confined, as I understand the gentleman's amendment, to those who are not excluded.

Mr. JENSEN. Exactly. I thank the gentleman.

Now I want to take the balance of my time to read from the hearings of the Williams committee, which was created by this House in 1950 to investigate and to take testimony as to overstaffing of Federal agencies. Here are some samples of the statements that were made to that committee. One complainant charged:

I was employed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, as a statistical clerk for 4 months in late 1949. During that period I was not provided a sufficient quantity of work to keep me occupied for more than a fourth of the entire time. When I repeatedly objected to this situation I was told by my supervisor that there was not a sufficient amount of work to keep everyone busy and was asked if I would like to make a suggestion that the other 13 or 14 persons in the unit be discharged in order that I might be kept busy 8 hours a day—that was the only way they knew in which it could be accomplished. Even with all this time being wasted day in and day out and hour in and hour out, we were instructed to charge on a progress report 8 hours each day as having been spent on certain work designated by a given project number. When I inquired as to the use being made of these reports, I was told it was thought that they

had something to do with the preparation of the budget. When told this, I refused to sign the reports and was then told that if I did not fill them in showing 8 hours spent on a certain assignment—whether I had worked on it or not—that it would reduce my next efficiency rating accordingly. I was further advised that if I went to anyone in a higher position in the Department regarding these instructions my ratings would be further reduced. At that time I made two efforts to see the head of Statistical Services, who refused to talk with me on both occasions.

Although I am no longer employed there, I do know that this same practice of padding the reports is continuing and that more and more persons are being employed and that more and more time is being spent doing nothing and charging it to these progress reports. Personally, I can see no difference in a padding of payrolls and padding a budget, and, as a taxpayer, I seriously object to both.

Another employee stated that—

When I entered upon this job there were so many clerks that there was not enough work to keep more than a third of us busy at any time. There was no one in supervision who knew anything about the work. When I made inquiry about what was supposed to be done, no one seemed to know. Supervisors sat and talked all day. I was told to write personal letters, etc., just to appear busy in case some of the officials came through the room. In the meantime, on the daily progress reports I was told by my supervisor to elaborate on my progress reports.

Mr. Chairman, these are fair examples of statements made to me by scores of Federal employees.

If this amendment is made law it will save the taxpayers of America over \$15,000,000 in fiscal year 1953 alone.

Still another employee alleged that—

There were weeks at a time when there was no work to do in our office at the Esplanade Hall. I was forced to charge all these unused hours to a project on which I was doing absolutely nothing. I had to sit at my desk all day with a manual opened in front of me in case any official might walk through. I was also forced to copy a manual by hand for the lack of something better to do although there was a surplus of printed manuals in the office. What was one to do all day on such occasions?

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I am compelled to say that any Member of Congress who can condone that kind of robbery of the people's money is treading on mighty thin ice, for just as surely as the sun will set tonight unless we stop this constant criminal waste by the billions in most every department of our Federal Government, we will all drown together in a sea of rot, mud, and muck. But that need not happen if we turn back while there is yet time. I hope my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this is practically the same amendment that the gentleman from Iowa offered on practically all of the appropriation bills a year ago. I opposed the amendment at that time because, as I said to them, I

did not believe this was the way to cut an appropriation. This is the easy way out. It is the easy way to cut a bill, to make an across-the-board cut, as you are doing today. But, it is the most nonsensical way of cutting any expenditures that I have ever heard of, and I know the gentleman from Iowa, being on the Committee on Appropriations knows that too. It is a political move. You are in the majority today, and you are going to make the most of it. A year ago, you only went down to 90 percent, and on the bill that we passed here last week, you went further than you did a year ago by saying "90 percent of what is provided in this act." Now you go further than that in this amendment. I do not know whether it is because it is the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency or not, but you go another 5 percent, which means that you are cutting these appropriations by 15 percent over and above what the House and the committee has already done.

The gentleman talked about the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There is not a bureau in this whole agency which has been cut and hurt more than the Bureau of Labor Statistics. You have listened to the debate on the floor this afternoon. The Bureau has already been cut 308 positions, not below this year, but below what they had in 1952. They are cut 606 positions, Mr. JENSEN, below what they had in 1951. Here you want to cut that again by 15 percent, which means you are cutting the Bureau of Labor Statistics by about 50 percent of what they had in 1951. Those are the actual figures.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I have the record here, and I want to keep the gentleman straight.

Mr. FOGARTY. I have the record here too, prepared by the clerk of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, they are cut 308 positions below what they have in 1952, and 606 positions below what they had in 1951. That is the record. That is a 35-percent cut over what they had in 1951, and here you want to tack on an additional 15 percent. If you want to do a real job in cutting out appropriations, Mr. JENSEN, go down the bill item by item, when they are read and determine then how much you want cut. You would be better off to cut the entire amount out than to cut them 50 percent as you are doing today, and then come in here a year from now and say that they are not doing their job. How can they do their job when you are only going to give them 50 percent of what they need to do a good administrative job. That is what you have done on other occasions, and that is what you are doing now. I see the gentleman from Iowa smiling. He knows he is in the driver's seat. He has the reins and he is going to make the most of it. Well, then let us make the most of it. I remember also that you went a little bit further when you had control in your own committee in 1947 and 1948. I remember how you cut those appropriations 40 percent and 50 percent, but within a year you were in here with supplemental appropri-

tions where in some cases you gave them more than the Bureau of the Budget asked for the previous year. But, if you want to legislate that way, that is just what you are doing by this type of legislation. This is not cutting appropriations. You know that. This is legislation on an appropriation bill, and you are taking the easy way out. You want the easy way, and this is it. You did a year ago, and I suppose you are going to do it again. But the real way, the hard way, and the right way, in my opinion, is to go down through the bill, line by line, and agency by agency, and justify every cut that you propose. But, oh no, that requires a lot of hard work. That takes a lot of justification to do something like that. But here you come in and in a few minutes, cut the bill across the board, and make a cut that is going to practically ruin the agency and which is going to cost the Government more money than you think you are saving now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and the Chairman being in doubt, on a division there were—ayes 91, noes 57.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COLMER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendments? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

who spoke on the bill just passed may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

ALLOCATIONS OF STEEL, COPPER, AND ALUMINUM

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a letter and enclosure from Hon. Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the Defense Production Administration.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we are in a cold war. We pray it will never become a hot war, but should the necessity arise we must be prepared to defend our way of life. The basis for this defense is the maintenance of our productive plant, and the preservation of our economic prosperity.

It has been the goal of the mobilization effort under the direction of Mr. Charles Wilson to broaden the productive capacity of the Nation sufficiently to handle the military program and also to maintain our civilian economy. I am in complete agreement with this goal. In view of the rapid turn-over in technological improvements in military matériel, it would seem to be the height of folly for the United States to accumulate large numbers of weapons that would soon become obsolete. Further, this would be an excellent way to completely break our country financially because the burden would be unbearable.

DPA has predicated these third-quarter allocations, as well as allocations for previous quarters, on the current material needs of the military and the fulfilling of these needs. It is a tribute and a vindication of Mr. Wilson's policy that this quarter we are able—after meeting military requirements—to "grant substantially 100 percent of the demands of many of the smaller claimants." In this category fall many programs that I know interest many Members including school and hospital construction, commercial construction, and automobiles.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, March 24, 1952.

Hon. PAUL BROWN,
Vice Chairman, Joint Committee on
Defense Production,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I am glad to report to you at this time on the decisions that have been made with respect to the allocations of steel, copper, and aluminum for use by the Nation's industries during the third quarter of 1952 for both defense and civilian production.

These decisions are based on an availability of steel in about the same amounts as the second quarter, and a supply of aluminum slightly larger than in the second quarter. As expected, copper remains in shorter supply than the other three basic materials and is consequently the greatest single limiting factor on the extent of civilian production, in view of the continuing high needs of the military.

We have continued our policy of allotting to the Defense Department controlled materials sufficient to meet the entire military requirements, after careful review and screening. Military needs for such materials

remain approximately equal to the revised second quarter needs and still represent a very sizable claim on the available supply. Military requirements for aluminum are more than 40 percent of the total supply, and their needs for copper more than 40 percent. However, because the Controlled Materials Plan is doing an effective job for assuring materials to authorized programs, it is now possible for the first time since this method of distribution was inaugurated last July to meet substantially 100 percent of the materials demands of many of the smaller claimants, and at the same time to provide additional authorizations for maritime ship construction, schools, hospitals, commercial construction and automobiles and trucks.

It is now also possible, without jeopardizing any defense related production, to increase allocations to the area where the sharpest cuts have heretofore been necessary—the area of consumer goods. I am able to report that we have increased allocations for such use of aluminum for about 37 percent more than the second quarter, of copper production by about 19 percent and steel by about 15 percent.

It must be remembered, of course, that stringent shortages remain of various forms and shapes of the controlled materials. In steel, as you know, demand for such items as heavy plate, structurals and bars very considerably exceeds the present capacity of the Nation to meet the needs.

While the present easing in the supply of such forms of steel as carbon, sheet, and strip, and in some aluminum, due to a reduced demand, provides a breathing spell to those producers whose use of these materials does not require additional amounts of materials which are not yet in good supply in relation to demand, we have had to keep in mind that this situation could be of only temporary duration. Even a slight increase in needs for defense production or an increase in consumer or industrial demand would throw the balance the other way.

As you know, it is for this reason it is still necessary to use the controlled materials plan as the method of distribution. We are particularly mindful that the objective of highest priority in the use of the Nation's material resources and facilities must be the assurance now and in the future that the demands of the military, the atomic energy program, and the expansion of industrial production and construction be met in full and on time.

There follows a summary of the allocations of materials to the most vital programs, and there is attached a detailed listing of the allocations to the claimant agencies which in turn have the responsibility for dividing these allocations into the appropriate allotments for the individual producers. In arriving at this particular distribution we have, of course, followed the usual process of consultation through the requirements committee of the Defense Production Administration with all of the claimant agencies and, through the claimant agencies—and particularly through the National Production Authority—with the advisory committees representing the affected industries.

In this connection I would like to call your particular attention to the deliberate over-allotment—the granting of authorization for the use of materials somewhat in excess of known supply. Recent experience has shown that attrition—the failure of producers to present authorized orders to the mills—has increased. In arriving at this decision we undertook the most careful calculations we were able to make after discussions with both producers and their suppliers. On this basis it has been deemed necessary to increase our over-allotments to balance the increasing failure of those who want authorizations to utilize all the materials available to them because of economic adjustments and consequent change in mar-

ket demand, and because of changes in advance estimates of need in any system which requires calculation of requirements by producers as much as several months before actual usage. For the third quarter, therefore, over-allotment in carbon steel is 17 percent, copper-brass mill production 16 percent, copper wire mill production 10 percent, copper foundry products 23 percent, and aluminum 13 percent.

On this basis, the allocations for major areas are as follows:

Automobiles and trucks: Allocations are provided for the production of 1,050,000 passenger automobiles during the third quarter with a balance between copper, aluminum, and steel. Sufficient materials are being allocated to produce the 1,050,000 cars, whereas in the second quarter manufacturers were required to use some of their inventories to reach this level of production. Allocations are provided for 270,000 trucks during the quarter. The question of the continuation of the unit limitation is being reviewed by DPA, but it was stated that any limitation for the third quarter would not be less than 1,150,000 passenger cars and 300,000 trucks.

Railroad equipment: Allocations are provided for a continued high level of freight-car production—a total of 24,939 cars for the quarter. These allocations include provision for 2,000 tank cars and 1,439 industrial cars. In addition, allocations were made for 800 locomotives, 189 passenger-type cars, and 225 transit and other cars. The question of unit limitations is being reviewed by DPA.

Petroleum production: Sufficient steel allocations are provided to carry forward the revised petroleum expansion program at a high level. Foreign petroleum expansion is carried forward at about the same rate.

Construction: It has been possible to meet the requirements of the defense mineral and other basic mineral programs virtually in full, along with the construction programs of the Department of Defense and the Defense Electric Power Administration. In the field of industrial expansion and commercial construction, allocations have been made to carry forward all of the construction projects which received allocations in the second quarter. In addition, some structural steel is provided for third quarter new starts, and the NPA Facilities and Construction Bureau will be able to receive, appraise, and authorize some requests for new commercial construction in the third quarter.

Public roads: Sufficient allocations have been provided to carry forward all public-road projects which have either received earlier allocations or were started before controls were established.

Agricultural machinery: Aluminum allocations are provided for irrigation pipe at levels substantially above the 1950 use.

The attached tables show the allocations for the third quarter by claimant agencies, and for comparative purposes the revised allocation authority for the same claimant agencies for the second quarter.

Information on these decisions is being made public today. If additional information on any aspects of these decisions is desired by you or members of the Joint Defense Production Committee, I will be glad to furnish it.

Sincerely yours,

MANLY FLEISCHMANN,
Administrator.

THIRD-QUARTER ALLOCATIONS OF CONTROLLED MATERIAL

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION,
Monday, March 24, 1952.

Allocations of steel, copper products and aluminum to the Nation's industries for the third quarter of 1952 were announced today by Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann.

"Military allocations of controlled materials for third quarter are about equal to the

revised second quarter allocations, and represent a sizable claim on the available supply," Fleischmann said. "However, despite the continued impact of military procurement, it has been possible to provide additional authorizations for maritime ship construction, schools, hospitals, commercial construction and automobiles and trucks, and also to make increased allocations for the production of civilian goods of all types.

"Because the controlled materials plan is doing an effective job in assuring materials to authorized programs," Mr. Fleischmann said, "it has been possible for the first time since the controlled materials plan was inaugurated last July, to meet substantially 100 percent of the materials requirements of many of the smaller claimants. In the consumer goods field, the area where the sharpest materials cuts have heretofore been made in order to balance requirements with supply, it has been possible to increase allocations of aluminum about 37 percent of the second quarter, copper products by about 19 percent, and steel by about 15 percent.

"The increased availability of materials," Mr. Fleischmann said, "will be of particular benefit to the small producers, especially those who make civilian-type products, many of whom have suffered severe hardships because of the necessity to direct the flow of scarce materials into direct defense and defense-related production.

"The present easing in the supply provides a welcome breathing spell, but we should keep in mind that it could be temporary. A slight tightening of demand could easily throw the balance the other way, and for this reason it is still necessary to use the present system of distribution to insure that the demands of the military, the Atomic Energy Commission, industrial expansion and other vital production are met in full and on time."

The supply of steel available for distribution in the third quarter is estimated as about the same as the second quarter, and the supply of aluminum is estimated to be slightly larger. Copper is expected to remain in tight supply and among the controlled materials will remain the greatest single limiting factor on production.

Mr. Fleischmann noted that for the third quarter the decision has been made to increase the overallotment in order to insure that all of the mill production is taken up and put into production under the CMP program. The third quarter overallotment in carbon steel is 17 percent; copper brass mill products, 16 percent; copper wire products 10 percent; copper foundry products, 23 percent; and aluminum, 13 percent.

Recent experience has shown that this level of overallotment is needed to balance the rate of attrition, the failure, for one reason or another, for all of the tickets issued to be presented to the mills for materials, he stated.

Automobiles and trucks: Allocations are provided for the production of 1,050,000 passenger automobiles during the third quarter with a balance between copper, aluminum, and steel. Sufficient materials are being allocated to produce the 1,050,000 cars, whereas in the second quarter manufacturers were required to use some of their inventories to reach this level of production. Allocations are provided for 270,000 trucks during the quarter. The question of the continuation of the unit limitation is being reviewed by the DPA, but it was stated that any limitation for the third quarter would not be less than 1,150,000 passenger cars and 300,000 trucks.

Railroad equipment: Allocations are provided for a continued high level of freight car production, a total of 24,939 cars for the quarter. These allocations include provision for 2,000 tank cars and 1,439 industrial cars. In addition, allocations were made for 800 locomotives, 189 passenger-type cars, and 225 transit and other cars. The question of unit limitations is being reviewed by DPA.

H. R. 7151

APR 1877

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7151

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title
5 referred to as the Secretary), including services as author-
6 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
7 55a) ; purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor
8 vehicle (at not to exceed \$3,000) for replacement only;
9 teletype news service; and payment in advance when au-
10 thorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library mem-
11 bership in organizations whose publications are available to
12 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
13 general public; \$1,376,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
15 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$1,764,600.

16 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
17 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety,
18 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations
19 for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of
20 the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation
21 Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)) ; performance of the
22 functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-
23 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and
24 (g)) ; and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the Presi-
25 dent's Committee on National Employ the Physically

1 Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11,
2 1949 (63 Stat. 409), including purchase of reports and of
3 material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attend-
4 ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences
5 concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards;
6 \$624,000.

7 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
8 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance
9 in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights
10 under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act
11 of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service
12 Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and
13 Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and
14 section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act,
15 and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50
16 U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have performed
17 service in the Merchant Marine, \$285,700.

18 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
20 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
21 tice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
22 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$2,700,000.

23 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
25 general administration of the employment service and un-

1 employment compensation programs, including temporary
2 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service
3 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; for
4 cooperation with the United States Immigration and Natu-
5 ralization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating
6 and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of
7 foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws
8 and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force;
9 and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by sec-
10 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
11 \$4,983,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be for carrying into
12 effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the
13 Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

14 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
15 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
16 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
17 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
18 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
19 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social
20 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), includ-
21 ing, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equip-
22 ment and the payment of rental for space made available
23 to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, and for
24 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of
25 employment office facilities and services in the District of

1 Columbia, \$183,560,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be
2 available only to the extent that the Secretary finds
3 necessary to meet increased costs of administration
4 resulting from changes in a State law or increases
5 in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
6 salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
7 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
8 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
9 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
10 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302
11 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary
12 of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary
13 of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in
14 compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6,
15 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin
16 Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social
17 Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines
18 to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
19 its unemployment compensation law and of its public
20 employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
21 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and
22 the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment,
23 in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of
24 postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
25 nection with the administration of unemployment compensa-

1 tion systems and employment services by States receiving
2 grants herefrom.

3 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
4 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
5 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
6 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
7 apply.

8 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
9 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
10 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
11 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
12 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
13 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
14 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
15 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
16 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
17 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
18 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
19 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

20 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
21 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
22 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
23 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the
24 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as
25 may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expend-

1 itures made thereunder for payments under such title and
2 under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appro-
3 priation therefor for that fiscal year.

4 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
6 expenses and not to exceed \$87,000 for the Employees'
7 Compensation Board of Appeals, \$2,221,100, together with
8 not to exceed \$98,500 to be derived from the War Claims
9 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act
10 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

11 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
12 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
13 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
14 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
15 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
16 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
17 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
18 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
19 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the
20 advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-
21 party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services
22 and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses,
23 including transportation and other expenses incidental to
24 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of
25 the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the

1 Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and
2 treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and
3 who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees
4 of the United States, and the limitations and authority of
5 the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
6 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
7 expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required
8 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
9 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
10 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
11 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
12 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund
13 created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

14 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
16 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
17 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees
18 for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$5,390,000.

21 WOMEN'S BUREAU

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of

1 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of
2 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$360,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local
10 agencies and their employees for inspection services ren-
11 dered, and for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
12 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
13 the Division, \$7,639,139.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
17 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), for examination of
19 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for expenses of
20 attendance at meetings concerned with the function or
21 activity for which any such appropriation is made.

22 SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appro-

1 priation in this title may be transferred to any other such
 2 appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased
 3 by more than 5 per centum by any such transfer: *Provided*,
 4 That no such transfer shall be used for creation of new func-
 5 tions within the Department.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
 7 Appropriation Act, 1953".

8 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

10 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
 11 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

12 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

13 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Co-
 14 lumbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services
 15 and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
 16 \$413,000: *Provided*, That the Columbia Institution for the
 17 Deaf shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance
 18 at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$975 per
 19 school year for each student attending said Institution pur-
 20 suant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

21 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for car-
 23 rying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
 24 amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392, Public Law 459, ap-

1 proved March 16, 1950) ; the Tea Importation Act, as
2 amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21
3 U. S. C. 141-149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15
4 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
5 (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including the purchase of not to ex-
6 ceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only
7 (including three at a cost of not to exceed \$1,900 each) ;
8 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
9 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
10 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests
11 and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and
12 per diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
13 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; \$5,600,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection serv-
15 ices: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
16 tion of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 504,
17 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
18 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 354, 356,
19 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance
20 deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payment of
21 fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such
22 products, to remain available until expended. The total
23 amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal
24 services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific

1 equipment; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
2 placement only; and the refund of advance deposits for
3 which no service has been rendered.

4 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
6 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnish-
7 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by
8 employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
9 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard
10 University" for salaries of technical and professional per-
11 sonnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropri-
12 ation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and
13 power furnished by such university; \$2,831,500: *Provided*,
14 That no intern or resident physician receiving compensa-
15 tion from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive
16 compensation in the form of wages or salary from any
17 other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
18 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
19 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
20 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the
21 Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of
22 rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
23 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills
24 rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such cal-
25 culations shall not be subject to audit or certification in

1 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
2 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
3 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the re-
5 sponsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

6 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

7 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
8 ard University, including personal services and miscella-
9 neous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
10 \$2,675,000.

11 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
12 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
13 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
14 Howard University of a preclinical medical building, in-
15 cluding engineering and architectural services, advertising,
16 and travel, \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

17 Construction of buildings: For construction of build-
18 ings on the grounds of Howard University, under the super-
19 vision of the General Services Administration, to remain
20 available until expended, as follows:

21 For construction and equipment of a dental school
22 building, together with alterations and installations in con-
23 nection with such construction, including engineering and
24 architectural services, and travel, \$653,160, of which \$372,-
25 939 is for payment of obligations incurred under authority

1 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
2 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
3 struction of said building: *Provided*, That the limitation on
4 the total cost of said dental school building, as set forth
5 under this head in said Act, is increased from "\$2,242,520"
6 to "\$2,565,221", and such increased limitation shall not
7 include authorized construction cost increases heretofore or
8 hereafter determined by the Administrator of the General
9 Services Administration pursuant to the provisions of said
10 Act;

11 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
12 provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropri-
13 ation Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency
14 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
15 struction of an engineering building, \$41,340;

16 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
17 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
18 Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into contracts for con-
19 struction of a biology-greenhouse building, \$647,500.

20 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

21 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
22 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
23 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section
24 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29),
25 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30)

1 and the Act of March 18, 1950 (Public Law 462),
2 \$18,223,261: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the
3 States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be
4 computed on the basis of not to exceed \$18,048,261 for the
5 current fiscal year.

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22
8 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329) , \$2,480,000.

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
11 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
12 public and school library service; coordination of library
13 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
14 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
15 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
16 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
17 development of library service throughout the country; pur-
18 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
19 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
20 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
21 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
22 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of
23 education, and repairing the same; \$2,928,000, of which
24 not less than \$500,000 shall be available for the Division of
25 Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*, That all re-

1 ceipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimburse-
2 ment for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of
3 Education performing advisory functions to said agencies
4 shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States
5 to the credit of this appropriation.

6 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
7 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
8 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950
9 (Public Law 874), \$40,000,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
10 propriation shall also be available for carrying out the
11 provisions of section 6 of such Act.

12 School construction: For providing school facilities and
13 for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected
14 areas, as authorized by title II of the Act of September 23,
15 1950 (Public Law 815), including not to exceed \$750,000
16 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
17 agencies, \$135,000,000, to be immediately available and to
18 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
19 this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other
20 direct expenses of the Federal Security Agency.

21 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

22 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
23 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
24 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
25 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., ch. 4),

1 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
2 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for
3 the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in ac-
4 cordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
5 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
6 controlled by the State agency, \$22,500,000, of which
7 not to exceed \$190,000 shall be available to the Federal
8 Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services
9 to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as author-
10 ized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be
11 available for administrative expenses in connection with
12 providing such services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropria-
14 tion shall be used for administrative purposes.

15 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
16 Puerto Rico), next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
17 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States
18 in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
19 amended (including the objects specified in the preceding
20 paragraph), for the first quarter of the next succeeding
21 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
22 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
23 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,

1 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
2 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
3 of the current fiscal year.

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
5 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
6 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
7 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including not to exceed \$3,000 for
8 production, purchase, and distribution of educational films;
9 \$700,000.

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
12 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter
13 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses
14 for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and
15 for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned
16 officers in the Regular Corps; as follows:

17 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
18 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
19 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
20 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
21 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence
22 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place
23 of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
24 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
25 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians

1 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case
2 finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients;
3 reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of de-
4 ceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing
5 of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities;
6 the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money,
8 services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States,
9 as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
10 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
11 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
12 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
13 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$9,900,000.

14 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
15 (b) of the Act, \$8,240,000.

16 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
17 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
18 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
19 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
20 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; and
21 to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
22 and vital statistics, including the purchase of not to exceed
23 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
24 \$16,370,000.

25 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-

1 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 361,
2 and 704 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
3 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the inter-
4 state transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
5 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
6 of not to exceed thirty-seven passenger motor vehicles for
7 replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of
8 aircraft; \$5,900,000.

9 Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: For ex-
10 penses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those
11 provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the
12 Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
13 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quar-
14 antine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for
15 carrying out the purposes of the Water Pollution Control
16 Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), including purchase of not
17 to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$3,700,000.

18 Disease and sanitation investigations and control,
19 Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to
20 conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist
21 the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities neces-
22 sary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control
23 of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health
24 and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes
25 specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the

1 provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the
2 limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361,
3 363, and 704 of the Act, including the purchase of one
4 passenger motor vehicle, and hire. operation, and main-
5 tenance of aircraft, \$1,200,000.

6 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For pur-
7 chase and installation of equipment and supplies for the
8 building and facilities heretofore provided for under the
9 head "Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio," General
10 Services Administration, in the Independent Offices Appro-
11 priation Act, 1951, \$300,000, to remain available until
12 expended.

13 Grants for hospital construction: For payments for
14 hospital construction under part C, title VI, of the Act, as
15 amended, to remain available until expended, \$134,700,000,
16 of which \$59,700,000 is for payment of obligations incurred
17 under authority heretofore granted under this head: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That allotments under such part C to the several
19 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
20 of an amount equal to that part of the appropriation granted
21 herein which is available for new obligations.

22 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
23 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
24 of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to

1 exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,
2 \$1,200,000.

3 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
4 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
5 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,
6 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
7 the Public Health Service Act, and Executive Order 9079
8 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange
9 of farm products and livestock; purchase of not to exceed
10 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
11 firearms and ammunition; \$32,800,000: *Provided*, That
12 when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a
13 health service program for any department or agency, pay-
14 ment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for
15 deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

16 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
17 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
18 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
19 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
20 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
21 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
22 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
23 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
24 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
25 required by law of such countries; and the purchase of not

1 to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles, of which five shall
2 be for replacement only; \$3,050,000.

3 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
4 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
5 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
6 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
7 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the pur-
8 chase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, of
9 which five shall be for replacement only; not to exceed
10 \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifi-
11 cally approved by the Surgeon General; erection of tempo-
12 rary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
13 substances for demonstrations and research; \$16,500,000.

14 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
15 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
16 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
17 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health
18 agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions,
19 in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by pro-
20 viding consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-
21 aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV,
22 part A, of the Act; \$15,250,000.

23 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
24 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311.

1 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental dis-
2 eases, \$10,700,000.

3 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
4 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
5 \$9,600,000.

6 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
7 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
8 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
9 diseases and conditions, including the purchase of not to
10 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
11 \$1,650,000.

12 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
13 research facilities, to be transferred (except such part as may
14 be necessary for incidental expenses and purchase of equip-
15 ment by the Public Health Service) to the General Services
16 Administration, and to remain available until expended, as
17 follows:

18 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to author-
19 ity granted to enter into contracts for construction of a
20 combined hospital and research building as authorized under
21 this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
22 Acts of 1949 and 1950, \$3,230,000.

23 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay of
24 commissioned officers, as authorized by law, \$1,200,000, to
25 remain available until expended.

1 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices
2 of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
3 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
4 elsewhere, including conducting research on technical nurs-
5 ing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services;
6 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
7 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
8 public health methods; carrying on international health
9 activities, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment
10 of officials of other countries when specifically authorized
11 by the Surgeon General; and purchase of not to exceed one
12 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; \$3,300,000.

13 Administrative provisions: During the current fiscal
14 year, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
15 there may be transferred from any annual appropriation
16 to the Public Health Service to any other such appropria-
17 tion such additional amounts as may be required for pay
18 and allowances of the active commissioned officers herein
19 authorized, but any amounts so transferred shall not exceed
20 5 per centum of any such appropriation and no such appro-
21 priation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum as a
22 result of any such transfers.

23 **SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL**

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
25 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase

1 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
2 individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
3 prevention, and treatment of mental illness, \$2,485,000.

4 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
5 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
6 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
7 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
8 of construction, \$136,500, to remain available until ex-
9 pended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
10 transferred to the General Services Administration.

11 Construction and equipment of treatment building: For
12 an additional amount for construction and equipment, in-
13 cluding administrative expenses, of a treatment building
14 (providing separate male and female facilities), and demo-
15 lition and removal of those buildings designated as Oaks
16 and Toner Buildings with their appurtenances and attach-
17 ments, within the grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital,
18 \$6,125,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
19 That any part of this appropriation may be transferred to
20 the General Services Administration.

21 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions:
23 For expenses necessary for the supervision of Federal credit
24 unions, \$210,000, together with the aggregate of amounts

1 received from certificate, supervision, and examination fees
2 collected from Federal credit unions as authorized by law.

3 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
4 vivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including pur-
5 chase of three passenger motor vehicles; and furnish-
6 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equip-
7 ment used by building guards; not more than \$60,000,000
8 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors
9 insurance trust fund.

10 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
11 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
12 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
13 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Se-
14 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
15 X, and XIV), \$1,000,000,000, of which such amount as
16 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
17 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

18 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
19 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
20 \$1,600,000.

21 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
22 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
23 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
24 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),

1 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
2 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution,
3 \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
4 contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
5 out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the
6 care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between per-
7 sons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
9 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
10 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this
11 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
12 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
13 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
14 of the State shall be approved.

15 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
16 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
17 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as
18 authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
20 \$30,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State
21 pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act shall
22 not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections
23 (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act an amount
24 expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

25 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For

1 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for
2 Social Security, \$200,000, together with not to exceed
3 \$118,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
4 survivors insurance trust fund.

5 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
6 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
7 to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively,
8 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
9 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
10 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
11 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
12 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

13 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
14 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
15 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
16 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
17 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to
18 a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
19 such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect
20 to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which
21 such plan was submitted for approval.

22 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

23 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
24 expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator,
25 \$1,000,000, together with not to exceed \$143,000 to be

1 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
2 trust fund.

3 Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services: For
4 expenses necessary for the Division of Field Services,
5 \$1,870,000, together with not to exceed \$375,000 to be
6 transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
7 trust fund.

8 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:
9 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Coun-
10 sel, \$400,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000 to be
11 transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses,
12 certification and inspection services", and not to exceed
13 \$400,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and
14 survivors insurance trust fund.

15 Surplus property disposal: For expenses necessary for
16 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k)
17 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
18 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal
19 excess property for educational purposes and protection of
20 public health, \$165,000.

21 Working capital fund: For the establishment of a work-
22 ing capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation,
23 for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation
24 of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central tabu-
25 lating service; and (3) a central supply service for supplies

1 and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained
2 to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Agency;
3 \$75,000: *Provided*, That any stocks of such supplies and
4 equipment on hand or on order on June 30, 1952, under the
5 appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service
6 Operations", shall also be used to capitalize said fund: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That said fund shall be reimbursed from avail-
8 able funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services
9 are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of
10 operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and
11 depreciation of equipment.

12 REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

13 The contract authorization granted under the head "Con-
14 struction and equipment, building for the housing, care, and
15 treatment of mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hos-
16 pital," in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act,
17 1949, is reduced by the amount of \$115,000.

18 GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
20 salaries and expenses shall be available for examination of
21 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for payment in
22 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organi-
23 zations whose publications are available to members only or
24 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

25 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for

1 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
2 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
3 U. S. C. 55a).

4 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
6 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
7 the function or activity for which any such appropriation is
8 made.

9 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
10 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
11 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
12 operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses
13 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
14 from the said agencies of any States which have established
15 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
16 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
17 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
18 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
19 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
20 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

21 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security
22 Agency Appropriation Act, 1953".

1 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

2 BOARD

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
5 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
6 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
7 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
8 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
9 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
10 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
11 \$8,317,668: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
12 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
13 cultural laborers or used in connection with investigations,
14 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
15 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
16 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as
17 amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947,
18 and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938
19 (52 Stat. 1060).

20 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
21 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

1 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 National Mediation Board, including stenographic report-
4 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$422,000.

6 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
7 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of
8 the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157),
9 and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
10 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including
11 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$138,000.

13 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
16 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$570,000, of which not
18 less than \$216,000 shall be available for compensation (at
19 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
20 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
21 as amended.

22 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953".

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 Payment to railroad retirement account: For annual
3 premiums after June 30, 1952, to provide for the payment
4 of all annuities, pensions, and death benefits, in accordance
5 with the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935
6 and 1937, as amended (45 U. S. C. 228-228s), and for
7 expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board in the
8 administration of said Acts as may be specifically authorized
9 annually in appropriation Acts, for crediting to the railroad
10 retirement account, an amount equal to amounts covered
11 into the Treasury (minus refunds) during each fiscal year
12 under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (28 U. S. C.
13 1500-1538).

14 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
15 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
16 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
17 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when
18 specifically authorized by the Board; and stenographic re-
19 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,207,000, to be de-
21 rived from the railroad retirement account.

22 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953".

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
2 CONCILIATION SERVICE

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
5 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–180,
6 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
7 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
8 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor
9 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
10 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and in-
11 dustrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,400,000.

13 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
14 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President
15 pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations
16 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176–180, 182), including services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District of Columbia,
19 \$47,500.

20 This title may be cited as the “Federal Mediation and
21 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1953”.

22 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

23 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained
24 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
25 person who engages in a strike against the Government of

1 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
2 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
3 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
4 is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
5 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
6 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
7 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
8 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
9 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
10 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
11 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
12 against the Government of the United States, or that such
13 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
14 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
15 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
16 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
17 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
18 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
19 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
20 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
21 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
22 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
23 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
24 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
25 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-

1 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
2 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
3 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
4 ing law.

5 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained
6 in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda pur-
7 poses not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

8 SEC. 703. In no event shall the number of passenger-
9 carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current
10 fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropria-
11 tion or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per centum of the
12 number in use as of June 30, 1951.

13 SEC. 704. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act, except appropriations for the Public Health Serv-
15 ice, shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
16 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
17 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
18 hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and
19 intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
20 That for purposes of this section employees shall be con-
21 sidered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
22 time or more in personnel administration consisting of
23 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
24 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
25 classification; employee relations and services; training;

1 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
2 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
3 and reporting.

4 SEC. 705. No part of any appropriation or authorization
5 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
6 of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position
7 which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning
8 on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not
9 apply—

10 (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacan-
11 cies;

12 (b) to positions filled from within the Department
13 of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
14 independent agencies provided for in this Act;

15 (c) to offices or positions required by law to be
16 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
17 advice and consent of the Senate;

18 (d) to employees engaged in law enforcement in
19 the Food and Drug Administration;

20 (e) to employees of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and
21 Freedman's Hospital;

22 (f) to employees of educational institutions;

23 (g) to employees of the Vocational Rehabilitation
24 Service of the District of Columbia;

25 (h) to employees of the Public Health Service;

1 (i) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

2 *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel
3 subject to this section has been reduced to 85 per centum of
4 the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease
5 to apply and said 85 per centum shall become a ceiling for
6 employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at
7 any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again
8 become operative.

9 This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security
10 Appropriation Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

with the Indians and Indian tribes, is hereby increased by \$15,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2918. A bill to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PASTORE:

S. 2919. A bill for the relief of Luigi Tanzi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 2920. A bill to provide for the return to the former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with the Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2921. A bill for the relief of Spiros A. Magoulas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 2922. A bill to amend subsection (d) of section 12 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOODY:

S. 2923. A bill for the relief of Sadao Nomiya, Yoshiko Mnomiya and Kayoko Nomiya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2924. A bill for the relief of Zoltan Weingarten; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request) submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2518) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950 AND HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947—AMENDMENT

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2645) to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Robert E. Wolfard and sundry other officers of the United States Coast Guard Reserve, for appointment in the United States Coast Guard.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Eighty-eight postmasters.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Address delivered by Senator BENTON at sixty-seventh annual meeting of HIAS in New York City, March 23, 1952.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

Statement prepared by him expressing resentment of taxpayers in Idaho over wasteful Federal expenditures.

By Mr. WILEY:

Statement prepared by him and article and editorial from the Macon News of March 17, 1952, regarding the visit to Macon of students from Manitowoc, Wis.

By Mr. BENNETT:

Article published in Ogden (Utah) Standard-Examiner of March 16, 1952, relating to unveiling of a plaque in memory of John Moses Browning, firearms inventor.

Editorial entitled "They Are Thinking of Our Posterity," published in the Deseret News of Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 22, 1952.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Editorial entitled "The National Guard," published in the Pennsylvania Guardsman for March 1952.

Editorial entitled "Pennsylvania's Korea Loss Mounts to 1,245 Killed in Action," published in the Pennsylvania Guardsman for March 1952.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Article entitled "Safeguarding the Constitution," written by Fred Brenckman, and published in the March 1952 issue of the Pennsylvania Grange News.

By Mr. CARLSON:

Article entitled "Interview With Eisenhower," published in U. S. News & World Report of March 28, 1952.

By Mr. MOODY:

Article entitled "Monday Wash Line," written by Malcolm W. Bingay, and published in the Detroit Free Press, March 24, 1952.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS IN BATTLE OF BROOKLYN DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR—EDITORIAL FROM BALTIMORE SUN

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, one of the least known but certainly one of the most heroic battles ever recorded in the history of our country was the engagement between the courageous volunteers from the State of Maryland and the seasoned British regulars in the Battle of Brooklyn during the American Revolutionary War.

At long last there has begun a united effort to secure recognition for these gallant men. Recently I introduced a bill to establish a national monument to these men of courage.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the Record an editorial from the Baltimore Sun on this subject.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

WHEN MARYLANDERS SAVED THE REVOLUTION

In military ground operations, seldom is there a more exacting assignment than acting as rear guard. Seldom is there anywhere greater opportunity for the display of heroism.

That rare opportunity came to Maryland troops early in the history of our country. Defending New York against the British, who were using Staten Island as a staging area for an amphibious attack, General Washington took up a precarious position with an army of 10,000 men on Brooklyn Heights, Long Island. There he was attacked by a British army of thrice the number.

Under the impact of the assault the left of the American line was broken and thrown into confusion. Behind the Army lay the East River. Washington's situation was desperate. The only hope of saving his forces from complete destruction rested in a retreat across the river. The British were driving him hard and time was precious. Fortunately there were New Englanders in the Army who could handle boats.

Fortunately too, as it turned out, there were present the flower of Maryland's youth to the number of about 400. This was Smallwood's first Maryland battalion, commanded by Maj. Mordecai Gist. Three companies were composed of Baltimoreans. On this day, August 27, 1776, they were to get their baptism of fire.

While the rest of the Army withdrew, the Marylanders were ordered to counterattack and hold off the British. They did it so effectively that the American main body escaped with all its arms and equipment. But the cost to the Marylanders was heavy. Of the 400 who went into battle, 256 were killed, wounded, or missing.

The Marylanders were buried where they fell and the spot has since become a slum area of Brooklyn. Thanks largely to the unceasing efforts of Mr. James A. Kelly, Brooklyn Borough historian, who would not let the matter rest, it now looks as though those heroes of 175 years ago are going to get the honor they deserve. Bills sponsored by New Yorkers and Marylanders have been presented in both House of Congress authorizing the Army to purchase and restore the cemetery in which the Marylanders are buried and to erect a suitable memorial.

In recognition of Mr. Kelly's services, Governor McKeldin has made him an honorary citizen of Maryland. Certainly he has earned the gratitude of this State for the interest he has taken on behalf of its heroic sons.

MINERAL LEASES ON CERTAIN SUBMERGED LANDS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be a quorum call without jeopardizing the right of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida yield for that purpose?

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no objection, provided I do not lose the floor. I yield for that purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, before resuming my remarks on the pending business I wish to refer briefly to a matter which has been called to my attention, having to do with a news article in the New York Times of this morning, from the United Press. The pertinent portion of the article reads as follows:

The Senate suspended its jealously guarded rules today to permit an \$18,000-a-year lobbyist to sit in a chair on the Senate floor to advise a Senator during debate.

The Senator was SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, Democrat, of Florida, who spoke on the controversial issue of Federal control of the rich oil lands along the country's coasts.

Mr. HOLLAND asked unanimous consent of the Senate to give Walter R. Johnson floor privileges. The latter is a former attorney general of Nebraska and since 1948 has been a registered lobbyist for the National Association of Attorneys General. Only a few Senators were present when Mr. HOLLAND made his request and no one objected.

Mr. Johnson has been a leading lobbyist for legislation to give the States unquestioned title to the off-shore oil lands. In 1947, the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government has paramount rights to these lands.

During his 3-hour speech, Senator HOLLAND conferred with Mr. Johnson from time to time. Veteran Senate attachés said that they could recall no precedent for permitting a lobbyist floor privileges during debate. Senate rules permit former Senators who become lobbyists floor privileges, but others are barred.

Mr. President, I shall not read the latter portions of this article, which are factual reports of the matters which came up during the course of yesterday's discussion. I think, however, that I would be wholly derelict in my duty, both to former Attorney General Johnson and to all the States of the United States, as well as to myself as a Senator representing a sovereign State, which State has a very deep conviction on the submerged lands' question, as shown by the resolution of the Florida Legislature, which I introduced in the Record yesterday and which was unanimously adopted by both Houses of the Florida Legislature and approved by the Governor of Florida, if I did not at this time say that in my judgment it was completely proper and a perfectly legitimate exception to the ordinary rules of the Senate for me to ask for a waiving of the rule by unanimous consent so that Attorney General Johnson could be available to give technical and professional advice in the course of my argu-

ment on the highly complex questions of law and fact which we are now discussing.

Mr. President, in order that the record may show rather fully what the facts are, I ask Senators to listen to a recital of the position of General Johnson in this whole picture.

Gen. Walter R. Johnson served as attorney general of the State of Nebraska, after being elected five times to that office by the people of Nebraska, from 1939 to 1949.

He was chairman of the submerged lands committee of the National Association of Attorneys General during the consideration by the United States Supreme Court of the California case, from the very inception of this question, and the beginning of the showing of necessary interest on the part of the States in seeing to it that their own interests were heard and properly presented.

General Johnson has been the leading advocate for the attorneys general, and through them for all the States in the presentation of the States' side of this important question, beginning, as I have just said, when, as chairman of the submerged lands committee of the National Association of Attorneys General, he appeared in 1946 and 1947 in the United States Supreme Court in company with various other attorneys general, as representative of the association, and as representative of all the States in the filing of briefs, as amici curiae.

The States have been diligent from the very beginning in seeing to it that their own interests were presented, and to the best of their ability were safeguarded, as is shown by his appearance and presentation of the case of the States as amicus curiae, and as representing the submerged lands committee of the attorneys general, of which General Johnson was at the time chairman. Later he served as president of the National Association of Attorneys General, but by special request of the association he remained as chairman of the submerged lands committee throughout his incumbency as president of the association, because of his peculiar and knowledge and technical skill in that field.

In 1948, while still attorney general of the State of Nebraska and while he was appearing before congressional committees as chairman of the Submerged Lands Committee in behalf of the Association and in behalf of all States, he thought that out of an excess of caution he should register as a lobbyist, though his whole appearance in Congress was in behalf of the States and at a time when he was serving as attorney general of a sovereign State.

There was a distinct question at the time as to whether he needed to register, but he felt that he should resolve that question in the affirmative, which he did. He has continued that course during the period of time since he ceased to serve as attorney general of Nebraska in 1949 when he came here under the employ of the States as a whole to serve, entirely in a professional way, as the technical consultant and adviser of the States who were seeking, through the development of this question in both

Houses of Congress, to see that their case was properly presented and heard.

He has been employed from 1949 until this time by the National Association of Attorneys General, on a salary, to represent the States. General Johnson tells me that although repeatedly offered other Washington business to handle for private concerns before Congress he has represented no other interests during his handling of the case of the States, which he has conducted with the utmost decorum and the highest ability, and never in the attitude of being a behind-the-corner persuader of Senators. Instead, he has confined his activities to appearances in behalf of bills which were pending in the several committees in both Houses of Congress.

Mr. President, those services have been performed entirely as a professional, entirely under the name of the National Association of Attorneys General, and as the representative of the association and of all the States of the Nation.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. If Senators will allow me to do so, I should like to complete my statement, which will be brief. The record should show the complete background of the case.

Beginning in 1947 the National Association of Attorneys General, in order to make their position very clear, adopted a resolution, which they have continued annually to adopt, in which they have expressed their intention to see that the rights of the States are protected, defended, and adequately presented. In each instance one feature of the original resolution has been repeated, which I shall quote:

Resolved, That all of such activities in this association shall remain entirely independent of private interests and shall be financed solely from public funds voluntarily contributed by the States to this committee.

I understand that the resolution of each year adopted, since the one in 1947, contains that identical provision.

I have read the text of the resolution as it appears in the joint hearings before the Committees on the Judiciary of the Congress of the United States, Eightieth Congress, at page 1046. At that time the attorneys general wanted to make it very clear what their organization was doing in this matter, namely, that they represented no private interests, but, instead, were financed entirely from State funds. In pursuance of law, reports have been annually filed since that time showing clearly the sources of the association's finances. The reports show clearly that the financing has been solely from State sources and that its sole representative, General Johnson, has been the advocate of States' rights and has been the technical adviser and spokesman of the States in the presentation of their claims for consideration by Congress.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me at this point?

Mr. HOLLAND. When I yield, I shall yield first to the majority leader, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND].

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

APRIL 24, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7151]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House	\$1, 783, 242, 968
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net)	2, 801, 832
Amount of bill as reported to Senate	1, 786, 044, 800
Amount of appropriations, 1952	1, 947, 021, 211
Amount of estimates for 1953	1, 983, 610, 861
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1952	160, 976, 411
Under the estimates for 1953	197, 566, 061

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

The table following shows the over-all action, setting forth the 1952 comparable appropriations, the 1953 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the committee.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends the adoption of a provision authorizing a salary of \$14,800 per annum for the Solicitor, in order to provide for him compensation equal to that now paid sundry other solicitors and general counsels in other agencies.

In 1949 when extensive amendments to the wage and hour law were adopted by the Congress, the conferees in their report, House Report No. 1453, commented on this question as follows:

The present act does not contain any provision relative to the compensation of the Solicitor of Labor, and neither the House bill nor the Senate amendment contained such a provision. In agreeing to the amendment increasing the salary of the Administrator to \$15,000 annually, it was the unanimous agreement of the conferees that the salary of the Solicitor of Labor should be increased to a like figure. It is through the Solicitor of Labor and his staff that the Administrator brings actions under section 17 of the act and will bring the actions for recovery of unpaid minimum wages and unpaid overtime compensation which are authorized by the new section 16 (c) contained in the conference agreement. The conference agreement omits a provision equalizing the salary of the Solicitor of Labor with that of the Administrator only because of a parliamentary situation which the committee has been advised might subject the conference agreement to a point of order if such a provision were included. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee of conference that the duties of the Solicitor of Labor are of such a nature that his position should receive the highest possible rate of compensation under the new legislation revising the Classification Act (H. R. 5931).

The Secretary of Labor recommended the placing of the position of Solicitor in the top grade, GS-18, but the Civil Service Commission elected to ignore his recommendation as well as the recommendation of the committee conference report and the Congress.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends no increase in this appropriation, but would provide an additional \$200,000 for the Veterans Placement Service. The House cut this item by \$3,054,000, of which \$2,800,000 was taken from the Farm Placement Service for the program to import Mexican farm laborers and \$254,000 was specifically denied the Veterans Placement Service.

The committee proposes to increase the allowance for the veterans placement program by \$200,000 to be derived by cut-backs in the other activities, and specifically directs that not less than \$42,000 be taken from executive direction and management services.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for this item was \$6,358,000 and the House allowed \$5,390,000, a reduction of \$968,000. The committee recommends \$5,600,000, an increase of \$210,000 over the House allowance, but \$758,000 under the budget estimate and \$455,891 over the 1952 appropriation.

The committee concurs with the House in specifically disallowing increases for work in connection with housing and international labor conditions, \$312,591 and \$58,661, respectively.

The Bureau indicated that the need for \$105,000 requested for tabulation and publication of the results of family expenditure studies

was not particularly acute and could be foregone at this time and the committee directs that this activity be reduced accordingly.

The committee suggests that at least \$45,000 of this cut be allocated to executive direction and management; not more than \$100,000 to manpower and employment, rather than \$325,000 indicated after the House acted; not more than \$60,000 to wages and industrial relations, rather than \$150,000 indicated after the House acted; and the balance to be allocated to the remaining activities.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends the budget estimate, \$5,637,000 an increase of \$37,000 over the House allowance, but \$6,300 under the 1952 appropriation.

The Food and Drug Administration has been able to inspect less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total commodities subject to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Of the total samples collected and examined as a result of conditions found by inspections, more than 20 percent represent violations of such seriousness that court action is warranted. It is the consensus of this committee that this program is capably administered and that there is no adequate justification for a reduction of the funds requested.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$2,890,000, the budget estimate, and \$58,500 more than was allowed by the House and \$64,700 more than the 1952 appropriation.

The committee has observed the operation of this hospital and has had the technical advice and counsel of the Public Health Service officials in connection with an analysis of the operation of the facility. Foregoing the laymen's attempt to assay the medical competence of its staff and operation, it can be categorically stated that an excellent job of administration is done here and that progress over the past few years has been remarkable.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education.—The committee recommends \$18,678,261, an increase of \$455,000 over the House allowance, and equal to the funds available in fiscal year 1952, after adjustment for transfers to other accounts of \$445,000, authorized in the third supplemental appropriation bill, for Pay Act increases.

This recommendation would provide \$455,000 for vocational education in distributive occupations, a decrease of \$445,000 from the budget estimate and a like decrease from the 1952 appropriation, but only 25 percent of the amount available in prior years, and only 18 percent of the amount authorized for this purpose in the Vocational Education Act of 1946.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$2,900,000, a reduction of \$28,000 from the House allowance, and \$300,000 under the budget estimate, and \$13,890 under the 1952 appropriation.

The additional reduction, \$28,000, here recommended can be borne in the activities "Program development and coordination," "Information and publications," and "Administration."

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Payments to States.—The committee recommends \$22,000,000, a decrease of \$500,000 from the House allowance, \$1,000,000 under the budget estimate, but \$500,000 more than the 1952 appropriation.

The committee was informed that certain States will not expend available State moneys if the Federal contribution is not forthcoming to match such expenditures. This of course is not an exclusive Federal program and no guaranty is given the States that the Federal Government will match whatever amounts the States determine to expend, and this committee concurs fully with the comments contained in the House report that—

he committee desires to make it clear that it does not consider the fact that States have more money for matching purposes than the Federal appropriation will match as an adequate or tenable argument in favor of larger Federal grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Venereal diseases.—The committee recommends \$9,850,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the House allowance, \$1,726,400 under the 1952 appropriation, and \$374,000 under the budget estimate.

The House stipulated that \$300,000 of its reduction be applied against grants to States and \$24,000 against direct operations. The further cut here recommended is to be applied against direct operations.

Tuberculosis.—The committee considered an additional estimate, Senate Document 115, proposing an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for a clinical study project to determine the effectiveness of the new drug, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, in the treatment of tuberculosis.

The committee while approving no increase in the appropriation supports fully the prompt and thorough investigation of the new drug and will expect the project to be financed by the use of funds originally budgeted for State grants. Fully as much benefit will inure to the States from this necessary study as would result from the direct grant.

Assistance to States, general.—The budget estimate for this item was \$16,692,000. The House allowed \$16,370,000, a reduction of \$322,000, of which \$300,000 was to be applied against grants and \$22,000 against direct operations. The committee recommends \$16,150,000, a reduction below the House allowance of \$220,000 and \$542,000 below the budget estimate.

Of the additional reduction here recommended by the committee, \$200,000 shall be applied against grants, and \$20,000 against direct operations.

Communicable diseases.—The budget estimate for this item was \$5,972,000. The House allowed \$5,900,000, a reduction of \$72,000 from the estimate, and \$263,397 from the 1952 appropriation. The committee recommends \$5,800,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the

House allowance, and \$172,000 from the estimate, and \$363,397 from the 1952 appropriation.

The House cut was applied, the committee was advised, to prevention and control of specific diseases; the additional cut here recommended should be applied against administration and prevention and control of general diseases.

Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska.—The budget estimate for this item was \$1,230,000, and the House allowed \$1,200,000, a reduction of \$30,000 from the estimate. The committee recommends \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the House allowance and \$130,000 from the budget estimate. The committee has disallowed the request for the additional new ear, in view of the fact that the new ear authorized in the 1952 bill has not been as of April 1 procured by the agency. The six ears authorized are in the opinion of the committee adequate.

This special appropriation for the Territory of Alaska has no basic authorization.

National Institutes of Health, operating expenses.—The budget estimate for this item was \$16,876,000; the House allowed \$16,500,000, a reduction from the estimate of \$376,000; the committee recommends \$16,550,000, an increase over the House allowance of \$50,000, but a reduction from the estimate of \$326,000, and an increase of \$793,500 over 1952 appropriation, attributable to the contemplated opening of the Clinical Center scheduled for April 1953.

The House reduction carried the stipulation that none of it was to be applied to the budgets for the two new institutes on arthritis, rheumatism and metabolic diseases, and on neurological diseases and blindness. Accordingly \$35,000 was taken from grants for research projects, \$10,000 from review of research grants, and the remainder, \$331,000, from direct research budgeted for the opening of the Clinical Center. The additional funds here recommended are restored for work in connection with the opening of the Center and the committee directs that insofar as possible the opening schedule be maintained and that \$281,000 be absorbed, without a cut-back in the plans.

National Cancer Institute.—The budget estimate for this item was \$15,371,000; the House allowed \$15,250,000. The committee recommends \$17,887,000, the total of the sums requested from the Bureau of the Budget, and \$2,637,000 more than allowed by the House, and \$2,516,000 more than the budget estimate, but \$1,700,750 less than the 1952 appropriation.

Nearly 15 percent of all deaths in the United States are caused by cancer and the number has been increasing yearly throughout the past decade. Advances though are being made in the field of research and the increase here recommended might add to these advances.

Mental health activities.—The budget estimate for this item was \$10,895,000. The House allowed \$10,700,000, a reduction of \$195,000 from the estimate. The committee recommends restoration of the House cut, allowing \$10,895,000, an increase of \$333,263 over the 1952 appropriations, which increase is attributable in the main to the projected opening of the Clinical Center at Bethesda.

The committee feels that any reduction in this item would be a disservice from a strictly financial as well as humanitarian point of view, as expressed by the House with respect to a further reduction.

National Heart Institute.—The budget estimate for this item was \$9,749,000. The House allowed \$9,600,000, a reduction of \$149,000. The committee recommends \$12,000,000, an increase over the House allowance of \$2,400,000, over the budget estimate of \$2,251,000, and over the 1952 appropriation of \$2,747,350.

The principal causes of death in the United States are set out on page 597 of the Senate hearings. It will be noted that 51.37 percent of all deaths in 1950 was caused by cardiovascular diseases; and it will be further noted that the number has increased in each successive year shown in the table. The committee received testimony from officials of the Public Health Service and from leading heart specialists, and laymen, with respect to the advances being won through research, testimony which prompts it to approve this increase in excess of the budget estimate.

Retired pay of commissioned officers.—The estimate for this item was \$1,250,000. The House allowed \$1,200,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the estimate. The committee recommends \$1,150,000, a reduction of \$50,000 from the House allowance and \$100,000 from the budget estimate.

The decrease here recommended is based on a well-founded presumption that the Service has overestimated the additions to the retired roll. The net increase during the period from January through June 1952 was estimated to be 21. As of April 22 the number on the rolls was the same as on December 31, 1951.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate under this item was \$3,310,000. The House allowed \$3,300,000, a reduction of \$10,000 or one-third of 1 percent. The committee proposes \$3,000,000, a reduction of \$300,000 below the House and \$310,000 below the budget estimate.

This appropriation includes not only the immediate Office of the Surgeon General and all of the management-housekeeping services, but a series of four other activities that have a direct relationship with the entire Public Health Service but not completely identifiable with any one of its programs:

(1) The first of these activities is evaluation of public health problems and methods. The justifications indicate that this particular activity is concerned with (a) the coordination of research done elsewhere in the Public Health Service and with cooperation with outside research organizations. The magnitude of the National Institutes of Health, undertaking all forms of health research, is such that that group of institutes, being the fountainhead of research in the Public Health Service, might well undertake the coordination now performed by this activity in the Office of the Surgeon General. Another item set forth in this activity covers (b) a study concerned with the extent of program in the development of regional medical education and health services. The Public Health Service has a major division—assistance to States, general—which is probably devoting its major efforts along these very lines. The justification indicates that this activity also covers (c) basic research in the incidence and prevalence of such diseases as arthritis, peptic ulcer, heart, and cardiovascular disorders. The Public Health Service has new institutes and a specific program devoted to arthritis, metabolic

diseases, and so forth, and has the National Heart Institute with which the Congress has been very sympathetic and for which generous funds have been provided.

(2) The next activity, development and coordination of nursing resources, although very small and believed by the committee to be of major importance because of the current shortage of nurse power, might well be undertaken in the Hospital Division in coordination with the assistance-to-States program. The problem is investigated, too, in connection with the hospital construction program.

(3) The third activity, international health activities, with an estimate of 65 people and \$139,000 in cash, has no doubt been the major item in the Public Health Service in the coordination of health activities throughout the world and especially in the Western Hemisphere. The justifications indicate that a major segment of the work undertaken by this group is for such other agencies as Mutual Security Agency, Department of State, and other Government agencies. The committee is of the belief that more of the funds covering this activity should be obtained from the agencies served.

(4) General duty and training is the fourth activity carried in this appropriation. The estimate contains 151 positions and \$265,000. While the committee believes that training is helpful, especially for technicians and professional people such as those serving the Public Health Service, the fiscal condition of the Federal Treasury at this time warrants a severe restriction on this type of activity; and the committee looks with disfavor generally on such expenses from the Federal Treasury.

In all its dealings with appropriations this committee has looked with a great deal of sympathy upon all Public Health Service programs. It has manifested a belief that we must not neglect any essential phase of public health. It has supported new programs from time to time as legislation authorizing them has been enacted. It is of the belief, however, that with the numerous major programs being operated by the Public Health Service with layers of administration at the major division level, at the bureau level, at the Surgeon General's level, and then at the Office of Administrator's level, retrenchment must be undertaken in order that these vitally important programs may be provided with maximum necessary funds and a minimum of such funds going to these several levels of programing, housekeeping, coordinating, etc.

The Congress undertook a few years ago to streamline the Social Security Administration, which is the other operation in the Federal Security Agency most nearly comparable to the Public Health Service. Under present operations, as a result of that streamlining by Congress, at least one major layer or segment of administration in the Social Security Administration was eliminated. The committee finds it difficult to rationalize three layers of coordinating and administration in the Public Health Service where there is only one in Social Security. The committee is reluctant to retrench at any point where good public health would be jeopardized, but it takes this occasion to admonish the Surgeon General and the Federal Security Administrator to exploit fully the process of eliminating wherever possible any layer or segment of administration or operation where effective programs can be carried on without them.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The budget estimate for this item was \$2,520,000. The House allowance was \$2,485,000, a reduction of \$35,000 below the estimate. The committee is recommending restoration of the House cut.

The \$35,000 reduction made by the House results in a patient-day rate of \$4.84, a decrease of 6 cents per patient-day from the amount requested. The application of this rate to the reimbursable patient load will result in a further reduction of \$123,000 for a total decrease of \$158,000 in the amount available for obligation. The committee is unable to concur in action which would necessitate this reduction in patient care and accordingly recommends the full budget estimate.

Construction and equipment of treatment building.—The committee recommends an amendment to this item to authorize the construction, equipment, and furnishing of an interdenominational chapel on the grounds of St. Elizabeths Hospital to serve the spiritual needs of the more than 7,000 patients. Not more than \$300,000 is authorized for this purpose, and the committee directs that all work—planning, if any, construction, equipment, and furnishings—be done within this amount. This will necessitate the complete construction and equipment of the treatment building within the balance of the appropriation, \$5,825,000. The committee unanimously agreed that no further funds would be recommended for the chapel building or for the construction and equipment of the treatment building.

The committee was visited by the chaplains representing the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths, by other church leaders, and by interested laymen, all of whom attested to the inadequate quarters now available for worship—a small basement room—and to the need for better facilities.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.—The budget estimate for this item was \$226,000. The House allowed \$210,000, a reduction of \$16,000. The committee recommends \$200,000, a further reduction of \$10,000. The President approved on April 17, the bill, S. 2447, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act, the effect of which will permit the Bureau to finance its entire program through the fees from supervision and examination. There will be available, too, an additional amount in fiscal year 1953 accruing from increased fees authorized by this law, fees which were not estimated in the 1953 budget.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.—The budget estimate for this item was \$62,100,000. The House allowed \$60,000,000, a reduction of \$100,000 from the 1952 allowance. The committee recommends \$61,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the House allowance, and \$900,000 more than was available in fiscal year 1952, but \$1,100,000 under the budget estimate.

The workload of the Bureau projected for 1953 would exceed the 1952 workload by 8.3 percent; the budget estimate contemplated an addition in personnel of only 1.9 percent. The House allowance would permit a 2-percent smaller staff than was available in 1952,

and would lead to development of backlogs in operations. The committee recommendation would permit the retention of the staff at the 1952 level.

The committee has added a provision to make available for expenditure \$60,000 for the preparation of preliminary plans and specifications for a building for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: Children's Bureau.—The committee recommends the adoption of the language estimate to make available for reallocation unexpended balances, amounting to \$3,900,000, and reduces the direct appropriation by \$2,400,000, which action would make available \$31,500,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the House allowance, and the same as provided in the current fiscal year.

Under the Social Security Act, as amended, the grants to States, computed according to prescribed formulas, remain available for obligation for 2 years by the recipient State. If unobligated, the amount of such funds are not available for reallocation and expire after 2 years. The adoption of the proposed amendment would not penalize any State but would result in the full use of the appropriations annually.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner.—The committee recommends a total of \$270,000, a decrease of \$48,000 under the House allowance, \$63,000 under the budget, and \$61,875 under the 1952 available funds. Funds are derived from direct appropriation—for which is recommended \$170,000—and by transfer from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund—for which is recommended \$100,000.

The committee reiterates its expressed view contained in its report of last year: It feels that the funds recommended are entirely adequate to enable the Commissioner to discharge his statutory responsibilities and to act as a liaison between the Federal Security Administrator and the Social Security Administration, to each of which constituent bureaus adequate funds have been provided for planning and operation.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator.—The committee recommends a total of \$1,093,000, a decrease of \$50,000 under the House allowance, \$93,000 under the budget estimate, and \$80,707 under the 1952 appropriation. Funds are derived from direct appropriation—for which \$950,000 is recommended—and by transfer from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund—for which is recommended \$143,000, the budget estimate.

The committee believes that the House reduction can well be absorbed from the activity, "General services," without difficulty because of the closing of the agency motor pool and the elimination thereby of six chauffeurs and the incident savings on car maintenance, repairs, fuel, and so forth.

The additional reduction can be absorbed by the three activities, executive direction, program coordination and development, and pub-

lications and reports. Funds are specifically denied for more than one GS-15 in the last activity. The remaining \$39,000 can, the committee believes, be taken from the first two activities named, executive direction, and program coordination and development. A careful analysis and elimination of vacancies and of dispensable positions together with the travel and other incident miscellaneous expenses should impose no serious operating difficulties.

The committee feels that such functions as claimant agency, defense production, surplus property, etc., which may be imposed on the agency should pay completely their own way and not burden this appropriation with such extra curricular activities.

The activity administrative services appears to be conservatively estimated and efficiently operated. Therefore the full amount of the estimate is allowed.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services.—The budget estimate for this item was \$1,895,000. The House allowance was \$1,870,000. The committee has allowed \$1,800,000, a reduction of \$70,000 below the House allowance and \$95,000 below the budget estimate. The full amount requested by transfer from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, \$375,000, is approved.

The committee has noted that the grant-in-aid audit and State merit-system groups have been integrated with the Office of Field Services. It is firmly of the opinion that the consolidation of these three units into one service under one major head should result in substantial reduction in departmental staff and overhead. The justifications still carry two more positions in the merit-system staff than was recommended by the Senate for 1952. The committee enjoins scrupulous attention to the possibility of savings in such items as travel, transportation of things, printing, supplies, and so forth. It believes also that the item of \$70,835 for communications offers fertile ground for economy.

The committee believes that the audit of the expenditure of funds granted to the States should be maintained at the maximum within the amount allowed.

The committee feels that the agency regional-office pattern is sound, and that the consolidation of the units mentioned above should offer not only economies but should foster better relations with the States and thus promote the solving of Federal-State problems.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.—The committee recommends a total of \$775,000, a decrease of \$50,000 under the House allowance, \$96,000 under the budget estimate, and \$95,322 under the 1952 available funds. Funds are derived from three sources—from a direct appropriation, for which \$375,000 is recommended; by transfer from the Food and Drug Administration, for which \$25,000 is authorized, the budget estimate; and by transfer from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for which \$375,000 is recommended.

The committee feels that where practically all operations of the agency, because of vast expenditures for defense, are retrenching on all sides, most of the programs can well dispense with some legal facilities. The committee has noted, with considerable concern, the grade structure in this item—a grade GS-17, a GS-16, six GS-15's

and seven GS-14's, together with legal and secretarial supporting staffs—appears to be not only more than ample but definitely top-heavy.

Although miscellaneous expenses, \$44,876, do not appear to be excessive, nevertheless the General Counsel and the Administrator are specifically enjoined to make certain that expenditures for travel, communications, equipment, and so forth are kept to the barest minimum commensurate with proven necessities.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$9,000,000, an increase of \$682,332 over the House allowance, and a like amount over the 1952 available funds, but \$800,000 under the budget estimate.

The Board will be enabled with the increase here recommended to maintain its current level and in addition take care of some of the accumulated backlog of cases.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Jensen amendment.—The committee recommends a substitute for the Jensen amendment, section 705. The substitute provision is the provision in the 1952 act with two additional exemptions—the Children's Bureau and employees paid wholly from trust funds or receipts. The substitute provision would no longer be applicable when the number of employees on the rolls is no more than 90 percent of the number in the budget estimates, while the amendment in the House bill is applicable until the number is no more than 85 percent of the number provided for in the bill.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES

Department of Labor:

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics-----	\$210, 000
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Federal Security Agency:

Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration--	37, 000
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Salaries and expenses, Freedmen's Hospital-----	58, 500
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Promotion and further development of vocational education, Office of Education-----	455, 000
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Public Health Service:

National Institutes of Health-----	50, 000
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National Cancer Institute-----	2, 637, 000
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Mental health activities-----	195, 000
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National Heart Institute-----	2, 400, 000
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Salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital-----	35, 000
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Social Security Administration: Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance-----	(1, 000, 000)
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Total, Federal Security-----	5, 867, 500
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National Labor Relations Board, salaries and expenses-----	682, 332
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Total, all titles-----	6, 759, 832
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SUMMARY OF DECREASES

Federal Security Agency:

Salaries and expenses, Office of Education.....	\$28, 000
Payments to States, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation..	500, 000
Public Health Service:	
Venereal diseases.....	50, 000
Assistance to States, general.....	220, 000
Communicable diseases.....	100, 000
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska.....	100, 000
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	50, 000
Salaries and expenses, Public Health Service.....	300, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.....	10, 000
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau.....	2, 400, 000
Office of Commissioner:	
Salaries and expenses.....	30, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[18, 000]
Office of Administrator:	
Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator.....	50, 000
Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services....	70, 000
Office of General Counsel:	
Salaries and expenses.....	25, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[25, 000]
Working capital fund.....	25, 000
 Total, Federal Security Agency.....	 3, 958, 000

RECAPITULATION

House allowance.....	1, 783, 242, 968
Committee action:	
Increases.....	\$6, 759, 832
Decreases.....	3, 958, 000
 Net change.....	 +2, 801, 832
 Net, as reported to Senate.....	 1, 788, 551, 411

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1952	Estimates, 1953	Increase (+), decrease (—)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Office of the Secretary: Replacement of personal property sold.....	\$2, 500	\$2, 500	-----
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906).....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Office of Education:			
Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)	2, 550, 000	2, 550, 000	-----
Payment to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1947)	7, 150, 123	7, 150, 123	-----
Total, Office of Education.....	9, 700, 123	9, 700, 123	-----
Office of the Administrator: Replacement of personal property sold..	50, 000	55, 500	+ \$5, 500
Total permanent appropriations, Federal Security Agency.....	9, 760, 123	9, 765, 623	+ 5, 500
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD			
Replacement of personal property sold.....	2, 000	2, 000	-----
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
Payment to Railroad Retirement account.....	33, 000, 000	723, 000, 000	+ 690, 000, 000
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	11, 200, 000	11, 680, 000	+ 480, 000
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	44, 200, 000	734, 680, 000	+ 690, 480, 000
Total permanent appropriations, all agencies.....	53, 964, 623	744, 450, 123	+ 690, 485, 500

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against general revenue]

Agency and item	Appropriated, 1952	Estimate, 1953	Increase (+), decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:			
Relief and rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended-----	\$33, 000	\$33, 000	-----
Relief and rehabilitation, Workmen's Compensation Act, within the District of Columbia-----	7, 000	7, 000	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special statistical work-----	15, 000	-----	-\$15, 000
Total, Department of Labor-----	55, 000	40, 000	-15, 000
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
Public Health Service:			
Patients' benefit fund, Public Health Service hospitals-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Public Health Service conditional gift fund-----	34, 092	23, 750	-10, 342
Public Health Service unconditional gift fund-----	17, 558	25, 700	+8, 142
Total, Federal Security Agency-----	52, 650	50, 450	-2, 200
Total trust funds, all agencies-----	107, 650	90, 450	-17, 200

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952, ESTIMATES FOR 1953, AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1953

[Figures in brackets not added in totals]

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 (adjusted)	Estimates, 1953	House allowance	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	House allowance
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1, 450, 000	\$1, 417, 400	\$1, 376, 000	\$1, 376, 000	—\$74, 000	—\$41, 400.	-----
Solicitor's office, salaries and expenses.....	1, 744, 600	1, 848, 800	1, 764, 600	1, 764, 600	+20, 000	—84, 200	-----
Labor Standards, Bureau of, salaries and expenses.....	699, 865	684, 000	624, 000	624, 000	—75, 865	—60, 000	-----
Veterans' reemployment rights, salaries and expenses.....	283, 758	285, 700	285, 700	285, 700	+1, 942	-----	-----
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4, 178, 223	4, 235, 900	4, 050, 300	4, 050, 300	—127, 923	—185, 600	-----
BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP							
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 766, 300	2, 751, 500	2, 700, 000	2, 700, 000	—66, 300	—51, 500	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY							
Salaries and expenses.....	7, 137, 019	8, 037, 000	4, 983, 000	4, 983, 000	—2, 154, 019	—3, 054, 000	-----
Grants to States.....	183, 560, 000	195, 680, 000	183, 560, 000	183, 560, 000	-----	—12, 120, 000	-----
Farm-labor supply revolving fund.....	1, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----	—1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Employment Security.....	191, 697, 019	203, 717, 000	188, 543, 000	188, 543, 000	—3, 154, 019	—15, 174, 000	-----
BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 026, 516	2, 243, 000	2, 221, 100	2, 221, 100	+194, 584	—21, 900	-----
Employees' compensation fund.....	[32, 200, 000]	[35, 000, 000]	[35, 000, 000]	[35, 000, 000]	[+2, 800, 000]	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	2, 026, 516	2, 243, 000	2, 221, 100	2, 221, 100	+194, 584	—21, 900	-----

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS									
Salaries and expenses.....	5,455,891	6,358,000	5,390,000	5,600,000	+144,109	-758,000	+210,000		
Revision of Consumers' Price Index.....	1,156,425				-1,156,425				
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	6,612,316	6,358,000	5,390,000	5,600,000	-1,012,316	-758,000	+210,000		
WOMEN'S BUREAU									
Salaries and expenses.....	378,770	364,700	360,000	390,000	-18,770	-4,700			
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION									
Salaries and expenses.....	8,521,500	8,426,000	7,639,139	7,639,139	-882,361	-786,861			
Total, Department of Labor.....	216,180,644	228,096,100	210,903,539	211,113,539	-5,067,105	-16,982,561	+210,000		

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND									
Grant funds (education of the blind).....	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$115,000					
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF									
Salaries and expenses.....	416,600	413,000	413,000	413,000	-3,600				
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION									
Salaries and expenses (general).....	5,643,300	5,637,000	5,600,000	5,637,000	-6,300		+37,000		
Certification and inspection services, salaries and expenses (special).....	[1,047,000]	[1,078,000]	[1,078,000]	[1,078,000]	[+31,000]				
Total, Food and Drug Administration.....	5,643,300	5,637,000	5,600,000	5,637,000	-6,300		+37,000		
FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL									
Salaries and expenses.....	2,825,300	2,890,000	2,831,500	2,890,000	+64,700		+58,500		

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 (adjusted)	Estimates, 1953	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953
HOWARD UNIVERSITY						
Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,735,300	\$2,809,000	\$2,675,000	\$2,675,000	—\$60,300	—\$134,000
Plans and specifications.....	55,500	60,000	30,000	30,000	—25,500	—30,000
Construction of buildings.....	1,236,500	1,592,000	1,342,000	1,342,000	+105,500	—250,000
Total, Howard University.....	4,027,300	4,461,000	4,047,000	4,047,000	+19,700	—414,000
OFFICE OF EDUCATION						
Promotion and further development of vocational education.....	18,678,261	19,123,261	18,223,261	18,678,261	—	—445,000
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.....	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,480,000	2,480,000	—	—
Salaries and expenses.....	2,913,890	3,200,000	2,928,000	2,900,000	—13,890	—300,000
Payments to school districts (maintenance and operations).....	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	—	—
School construction (grants).....	75,533,823	150,000,000	135,000,000	135,000,000	+59,466,177	—15,000,000
Total, Office of Education.....	139,605,974	214,803,261	198,631,261	199,058,261	+59,452,287	—15,745,000
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
Payments to States.....	21,500,000	23,000,000	22,500,000	22,000,000	+500,000	—1,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	713,620	732,000	700,000	700,000	—13,620	—32,000
Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.....	22,213,620	23,732,000	23,200,000	22,700,000	+486,380	—1,032,000
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE						
Veneral diseases.....	11,576,460	10,224,000	9,900,000	9,850,000	—1,726,460	—374,000
Tuberculosis.....	8,631,589	8,753,000	8,240,000	8,240,000	—391,589	—513,000
						—50,000

Assistance to States, general.....	16,758,519	16,692,000	16,370,000	16,150,000	-608,519	-542,000	-220,000
Communicable diseases.....	6,163,397	5,972,000	5,900,000	5,800,000	-363,397	-172,000	-100,000
Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene.....	3,686,500	3,950,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	+3,500	-250,000	-----
Grants, water-pollution control.....	900,000	900,000	-----	-----	-900,000	-900,000	-----
Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Territory of Alaska.....	1,229,179	1,230,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	-129,179	-130,000	-100,000
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2,400,000	350,000	300,000	300,000	-2,100,000	-50,000	-----
Hospital construction:							
Grants to States.....	182,500,000	154,700,000	134,700,000	134,700,000	-47,800,000	-20,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	1,230,115	1,217,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-30,115	-17,000	-----
Hospitals and medical care.....	31,524,600	32,630,000	32,800,000	32,800,000	+1,275,400	-130,000	-----
Foreign quarantine service.....	3,048,200	3,063,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	+1,800	-13,000	-----
National Institutes of Health.....	15,756,500	16,876,000	16,500,000	16,550,000	+793,500	-326,000	+50,000
National Cancer Institute.....	19,587,750	15,371,000	15,250,000	17,887,000	-1,700,750	+2,516,000	+2,637,000
Mental health activities.....	10,561,737	10,895,000	10,700,000	10,895,000	+333,263	-----	+195,000
National Heart Institute.....	9,252,650	9,749,000	9,600,000	12,000,000	+2,747,350	+2,251,000	+2,400,000
Dental health activities.....	1,608,654	1,936,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	+41,346	-286,000	-----
Construction of research facilities.....	17,685,540	3,230,000	3,230,000	3,230,000	-14,455,540	-----	-----
Retired pay of commissioned officers.....	1,048,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	1,150,000	+102,000	-100,000	-50,000
Salaries and expenses, Public Health Service.....	3,382,118	3,310,000	3,300,000	3,000,000	-382,118	-310,000	-300,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	348,541,508	302,598,000	278,790,000	283,252,000	-65,289,508	-19,346,000	+4,462,000
ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,334,025	2,520,000	2,485,000	2,520,000	+185,975	-----	+35,000
Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds.....	136,500	185,000	136,500	136,500	-----	-48,500	-----
Construction and equipment of treatment building.....	-----	6,125,000	6,125,000	6,125,000	+6,125,000	-----	-----
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	2,470,525	8,830,000	8,746,500	8,781,500	+6,310,975	-48,500	+35,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 (adjusted)	Estimates, 1953	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	House allowance
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, salaries and expenses:							
General fund appropriation.....	\$229, 150	\$226, 000	\$210, 000	\$200, 000	—\$29, 150	—\$26, 000	—\$10, 000
Annual indefinite (fees).....	[615, 671]	[852, 000]	[852, 000]	[852, 000]	+ [236, 329]		
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:							
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	[60, 100, 000]	[62, 100, 000]	[60, 000, 000]	[61, 000, 000]	+ [900, 000]	— [1, 100, 000]	+ [1, 000, 000]
Reimbursement to OASI trust fund.....	3, 734, 000				—3, 734, 000		
Bureau of Public Assistance:							
Grants to States for public assistance.....	1, 150, 000, 000	1, 140, 000, 000	1, 000, 000, 000	1, 000, 000, 000	—150, 000, 000	—140, 000, 000	
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 656, 900	1, 649, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	—56, 900	—49, 000	
Children's Bureau:							
Salaries and expenses.....	1, 590, 250	1, 587, 000	1, 550, 000	1, 550, 000	—40, 250	—37, 000	
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare.....	31, 500, 000	30, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	27, 600, 000	—3, 900, 000	—2, 400, 000	—2, 400, 000
Office of Commissioner, salaries and expenses:							
Appropriation.....	214, 250	215, 000	200, 000	170, 000	—44, 250	—45, 000	—30, 000
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	[117, 625]	[118, 000]	[118, 000]	[100, 000]	— [17, 625]	— [18, 000]	— [18, 000]
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1, 188, 924, 550	1, 173, 677, 000	1, 033, 560, 000	1, 031, 120, 000	—157, 804, 550	—142, 557, 000	—2, 440, 000

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator:

Appropriation.....	1,032,130	1,043,000	1,000,000	950,000	-82,130	-93,000	-50,000
Transfer from OASI.....	[141,577]	[143,000]	[143,000]	[143,000]	+ [1,423]		
Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services:							
Appropriation.....	1,876,842	1,895,000	1,870,000	1,800,000	-76,842	-95,000	-70,000
Transfer from OASI.....	[390,850]	[403,000]	[375,000]	[375,000]	- [15,725]	- [28,000]	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:							
Appropriation.....	423,919	424,000	400,000	375,000	-48,919	-49,000	-25,000
Transfers (OASI and Food and Drug).....	[446,403]	[447,000]	[425,000]	[400,000]	- [46,403]	- [47,000]	- [25,000]
Surplus property disposal.....	130,000	265,000	165,000	165,000	+35,000	-100,000	
Working capital fund (for central services).....		175,000	75,000	50,000	+50,000	-125,000	-25,000
Total, Office of Administrator.....	3,462,891	3,802,000	3,510,000	3,340,000	-122,891	-462,000	-170,000
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	1,718,246,568	1,740,958,261	1,559,444,261	1,561,353,761	-156,802,807	-179,604,500	+1,909,500

TITLE III--NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$8,317,668	\$9,800,000	\$8,317,668	\$9,000,000	+ \$682,332	- \$800,000	+ \$682,332
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TITLE IV--NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses.....	\$399,394	\$422,000	\$422,000	\$422,000	+ \$22,606		
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000			
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	575,749	570,000	570,000	570,000	-5,749		
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1,113,143	1,130,000	1,130,000	1,130,000	+16,857		

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1952, estimates for 1953, and amounts recommended in the bill for 1953—Con.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1952 (adjusted)	Estimates, 1953	House allowance	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—). Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1952	Estimates, 1953	House allowance
Railroad retirement appropriated account (annual indefinite).....	[\$740, 000, 000]	(1)	(1)				
Salaries and expenses (transfer from railroad retirement trust fund).....	[6, 445, 803]	[\$6, 307, 000]	[\$6, 207, 000]	[\$6, 207, 000]	—[\$238, 803]	—[\$100, 000]	
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....							

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.....	\$3, 115, 688	\$3, 579, 000	\$3, 400, 000	\$3, 400, 000	+\$284, 312	—\$179, 000	
Boards of inquiry.....	47, 500	47, 500	47, 500	47, 500			
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3, 163, 188	3, 626, 500	3, 447, 500	3, 447, 500	+284, 312	—179, 000	
Grand total, all titles of bill.....	1, 947, 021, 211	1, 983, 610, 861	1, 783, 242, 968	1, 786, 044, 800	—160, 976, 411	—197, 566, 061	+\$2, 801, 832

1 Proposed as a permanent indefinite appropriation.

Calendar No. 1413

82^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 7151

[Report No. 1486]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 24, 1952

Reported by Mr. CHAVEZ, with amendments

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

8 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title

1 referred to as the Secretary), including services as author-
2 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a); purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor
4 vehicle (at not to exceed \$3,000) for replacement only;
5 teletype news service; and payment in advance when au-
6 thorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library mem-
7 bership in organizations whose publications are available to
8 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
9 general public; \$1,376,000.

10 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
11 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$1,764,600:
12 *Provided, That the compensation of the Solicitor shall be*
13 *\$14,800 per annum.*

14 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
15 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety,
16 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations
17 for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of
18 the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation
19 Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)); performance of the
20 functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-
21 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and
22 (g)); and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the Presi-
23 dent's Committee on National Employ the Physically
24 Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11,
25 1949 (63 Stat. 409), including purchase of reports and of

1 material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attend-
 2 ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences
 3 concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards;
 4 \$624,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
 6 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance
 7 in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights
 8 under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act
 9 of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service
 10 Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and
 11 Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and
 12 section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act,
 13 and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50
 14 U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have performed
 15 service in the Merchant Marine, \$285,700.

16 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
 18 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
 19 tice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937
 20 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$2,700,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 23 general administration of the employment service and un-
 24 employment compensation programs, including temporary
 25 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service

1 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; for
2 cooperation with the United States Immigration and Natu-
3 ralization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating
4 and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of
5 foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws
6 and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force;
7 and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by sec-
8 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
9 \$4,983,000, of which ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,200,000 shall be for
10 carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section
11 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

12 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
13 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
14 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
15 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
16 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
17 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social
18 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), includ-
19 ing, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equip-
20 ment and the payment of rental for space made available
21 to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, and for
22 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of
23 employment office facilities and services in the District of
24 Columbia, \$183,560,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be
25 available only to the extent that the Secretary finds

1 necessary to meet increased costs of administration
2 resulting from changes in a State law or increases
3 in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
4 salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
5 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
6 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
7 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
8 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302
9 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary
10 of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary
11 of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in
12 compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6,
13 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin
14 Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines
16 to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
17 its unemployment compensation law and of its public
18 employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
19 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and
20 the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment,
21 in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of
22 postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-
23 nection with the administration of unemployment compensa-
24 tion systems and employment services by States receiving
25 grants herefrom.

1 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
2 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
3 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
4 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
5 apply.

6 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
7 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
8 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
9 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
10 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
11 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
12 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
13 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
14 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
15 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
16 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
17 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

18 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
19 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
20 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
21 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the
22 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as
23 may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expend-
24 itures made thereunder for payments under such title and

1 under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appro-
2 priation therefor for that fiscal year.

3 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
5 expenses and not to exceed \$87,000 for the Employees'
6 Compensation Board of Appeals, \$2,221,100, together with
7 not to exceed \$98,500 to be derived from the War Claims
8 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act
9 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

10 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
11 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
12 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
13 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
14 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
15 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
16 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
17 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
18 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the
19 advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-
20 party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services
21 and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses,
22 including transportation and other expenses incidental to
23 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of
24 the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the

1 Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and
 2 treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and
 3 who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees
 4 of the United States, and the limitations and authority of
 5 the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
 6 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
 7 expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required
 8 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
 9 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
 10 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
 11 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
 12 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund
 13 created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

14 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 16 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
 17 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees
 18 for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
 19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 20 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$5,390,000~~ \$5,600,000.

21 WOMEN'S BUREAU

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 23 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of

1 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of
2 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$360,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local
10 agencies and their employees for inspection services ren-
11 dered, and for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
12 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
13 the Division, \$7,639,139.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
17 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), for examination of
19 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for expenses of
20 attendance at meetings concerned with the function or
21 activity for which any such appropriation is made.

22 SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appro-

1 priation in this title may be transferred to any other such
2 appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased
3 by more than 5 per centum by any such transfer: *Provided*,
4 That no such transfer shall be used for creation of new func-
5 tions within the Department.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
7 Appropriation Act, 1953".

8 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

9 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

10 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
11 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

12 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

13 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Co-
14 lumbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services
15 and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
16 \$413,000: *Provided*, That the Columbia Institution for the
17 Deaf shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance
18 at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$975 per
19 school year for each student attending said Institution pur-
20 suant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

21 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for car-
23 rying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as
24 amended (21 U. S. C. 301–392, Public Law 459, ap-
25 proved March 16, 1950); the Tea Importation Act, as

1 amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21
2 U. S. C. 141-149) ; the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15
3 U. S. C. 401-411) ; and the Filled Milk Act, as amended
4 (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ; including the purchase of not to ex-
5 ceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only
6 (including three at a cost of not to exceed \$1,900 each) ;
7 reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
8 chase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not
9 to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests
10 and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and
11 per diem in connection with studies of new developments per-
12 tinent to food and drug enforcement operations; ~~\$5,600,000~~
13 *\$5,637,000*.

14 Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection serv-
15 ices: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspec-
16 tion of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 504,
17 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug,
18 and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 354, 356,
19 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance
20 deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payment of
21 fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such
22 products, to remain available until expended. The total
23 amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal
24 services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific
25 equipment; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-

1 placement only; and the refund of advance deposits for
2 which no service has been rendered.

3 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnish-
6 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by
7 employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
8 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard
9 University" for salaries of technical and professional per-
10 sonnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropri-
11 ation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and
12 power furnished by such university; ~~\$2,831,500~~ \$2,890,000:
13 *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving com-
14 pensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall re-
15 ceive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any
16 other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
17 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
18 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
19 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the
20 Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of
21 rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
22 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills
23 rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such cal-
24 culations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
25 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts

1 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
2 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the re-
4 sponsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

5 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

6 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
7 ard University, including personal services and miscella-
8 neous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
9 \$2,675,000.

10 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
11 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
12 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
13 Howard University of a preclinical medical building, in-
14 cluding engineering and architectural services, advertising,
15 and travel, \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

16 Construction of buildings: For construction of build-
17 ings on the grounds of Howard University, under the super-
18 vision of the General Services Administration, to remain
19 available until expended, as follows:

20 For construction and equipment of a dental school
21 building, together with alterations and installations in con-
22 nection with such construction, including engineering and
23 architectural services, and travel, \$653,160, of which \$372,-
24 939 is for payment of obligations incurred under authority
25 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency

1 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
2 struction of said building: *Provided*, That the limitation on
3 the total cost of said dental school building, as set forth
4 under this head in said Act, is increased from “\$2,242,520”
5 to “\$2,565,221”, and such increased limitation shall not
6 include authorized construction cost increases heretofore or
7 hereafter determined by the Administrator of the General
8 Services Administration pursuant to the provisions of said
9 Act;

10 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
11 provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropri-
12 ation Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency
13 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
14 struction of an engineering building, \$41,340;

15 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
16 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
17 Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into contracts for con-
18 struction of a biology-greenhouse building, \$647,500.

19 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

20 Promotion and further development of vocational educa-
21 tion: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the
22 Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section
23 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29),
24 section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30)
25 and the Act of March 18, 1950 (Public Law 462),

1 ~~\$18,223,261~~ \$18,678,261: *Provided*, That the apportion-
 2 ment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of
 3 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed
 4 ~~\$18,048,261~~ \$18,503,261 for the current fiscal year.

5 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
 6 mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22
 7 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,480,000.

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 9 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
 10 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
 11 public and school library service; coordination of library
 12 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
 13 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
 14 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
 15 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
 16 development of library service throughout the country; pur-
 17 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
 18 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
 19 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances,
 20 articles of school furniture and models of school buildings
 21 illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of
 22 education, and repairing the same; ~~\$2,928,000~~ \$2,900,000,
 23 of which not less than \$500,000 shall be available for the
 24 Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*,
 25 That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing

1 reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the
2 Office of Education performing advisory functions to said
3 agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
4 States to the credit of this appropriation.

5 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
6 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
7 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950
8 (Public Law 874), \$40,000,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
9 propriation shall also be available for carrying out the
10 provisions of section 6 of such Act.

11 School construction: For providing school facilities and
12 for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected
13 areas, as authorized by title II of the Act of September 23,
14 1950 (Public Law 815), including not to exceed \$750,000
15 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
16 agencies, \$135,000,000, to be immediately available and to
17 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
18 of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other
19 direct expenses of the Federal Security Agency.

20 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

21 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
22 Puerto Rico): For payments to States (including Alaska,
23 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
24 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., ch. 4),

1 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
 2 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for
 3 the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in ac-
 4 cordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
 5 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be
 6 controlled by the State agency, ~~\$22,500,000~~ \$22,000,000, of
 7 which not to exceed \$190,000 shall be available to the Fed-
 8 eral Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation serv-
 9 ices to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as au-
 10 thorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be
 11 available for administrative expenses in connection with
 12 providing such services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
 13 *vided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropria-
 14 tion shall be used for administrative purposes.

15 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 16 Puerto Rico), next succeeding fiscal year: For making,
 17 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States
 18 in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
 19 amended (including the objects specified in the preceding
 20 paragraph), for the first quarter of the next succeeding
 21 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
 22 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
 23 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,

1 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
2 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
3 of the current fiscal year.

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
5 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
6 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
7 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including not to exceed \$3,000 for
8 production, purchase, and distribution of educational films;
9 \$700,000.

10 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

11 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
12 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter
13 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including expenses
14 for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and
15 for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned
16 officers in the Regular Corps; as follows:

17 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
18 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-
19 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
20 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
21 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence
22 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place
23 of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
24 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
25 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians

1 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case
2 finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients;
3 reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of de-
4 ceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing
5 of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities;
6 the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor
7 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money,
8 services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States,
9 as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
10 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
11 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
12 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and condi-
13 tions as the Surgeon General may determine; ~~\$9,900,000~~
14 ~~\$9,850,000~~.

15 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
16 (b) of the Act, \$8,240,000.

17 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
18 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)
19 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
20 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
21 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; and
22 to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
23 and vital statistics, including the purchase of not to exceed
24 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
25 ~~\$16,370,000~~ \$16,150,000.

1 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
2 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 361,
3 and 704 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
4 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the inter-
5 state transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
6 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
7 of not to exceed thirty-seven passenger motor vehicles for
8 replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of
9 aircraft; ~~\$5,900,000~~ \$5,800,000.

10 Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: For ex-
11 penses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those
12 provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the
13 Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
14 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quar-
15 antine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for
16 carrying out the purposes of the Water Pollution Control
17 Act (33 U. S. C. 466-466 (j)), including purchase of not
18 to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$3,700,000.

19 Disease and sanitation investigations and control,
20 Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to
21 conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist
22 the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities neces-
23 sary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control
24 of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health
25 and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes

1 specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the
 2 provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the
 3 limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361,
 4 363, and 704 of the Act, including the purchase of one
 5 passenger motor vehicle, and hire, operation, and main-
 6 tenance of aircraft, ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,100,000.

7 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For pur-
 8 chase and installation of equipment and supplies for the
 9 building and facilities heretofore provided for under the
 10 head "Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio," General
 11 Services Administration, in the Independent Offices Appro-
 12 priation Act, 1951, \$300,000, to remain available until
 13 expended.

14 Grants for hospital construction: For payments for
 15 hospital construction under part C, title VI, of the Act, as
 16 amended, to remain available until expended, \$134,700,000,
 17 of which \$59,700,000 is for payment of obligations incurred
 18 under authority heretofore granted under this head: *Pro-*
 19 *vided*, That allotments under such part C to the several
 20 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
 21 of an amount equal to that part of the appropriation granted
 22 herein which is available for new obligations.

23 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
 24 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI

1 of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to
2 exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,
3 \$1,200,000.

4 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
5 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
6 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,
7 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
8 the Public Health Service Act, and Executive Order 9079
9 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange
10 of farm products and livestock; purchase of not to exceed
11 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
12 firearms and ammunition; \$32,800,000: *Provided*, That
13 when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a
14 health service program for any department or agency, pay-
15 ment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for
16 deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

17 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
18 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
19 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign
20 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
21 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
22 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
23 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
24 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
25 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when

1 required by law of such countries; and the purchase of not
2 to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles, of which five shall
3 be for replacement only; \$3,050,000.

4 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
5 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
6 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
7 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
8 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the pur-
9 chase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, of
10 which five shall be for replacement only; not to exceed
11 \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifi-
12 cally approved by the Surgeon General; erection of tempo-
13 rary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
14 substances for demonstrations and research; ~~\$16,500,000~~
15 ~~\$16,550,000~~.

16 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
17 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
18 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
19 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health
20 agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions,
21 in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by pro-
22 viding consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-
23 aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV,
24 part A, of the Act; ~~\$15,250,000~~ \$17,887,000.

25 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for

1 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311.
2 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental dis-
3 eases, ~~\$10,700,000~~ \$10,895,000.

4 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
5 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
6 ~~\$9,600,000~~ \$12,000,000.

7 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
8 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
9 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
10 diseases and conditions, including the purchase of not to
11 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
12 \$1,650,000.

13 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
14 research facilities, to be transferred (except such part as may
15 be necessary for incidental expenses and purchase of equip-
16 ment by the Public Health Service) to the General Services
17 Administration, and to remain available until expended, as
18 follows:

19 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to author-
20 ity granted to enter into contracts for construction of a
21 combined hospital and research building as authorized under
22 this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
23 Acts of 1949 and 1950, \$3,230,000.

1 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay of
2 commissioned officers, as authorized by law, ~~\$1,200,000~~
3 ~~\$1,150,000~~, to remain available until expended.

4 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices
5 of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
6 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
7 elsewhere, including conducting research on technical nurs-
8 ing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services;
9 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
10 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
11 public health methods; carrying on international health
12 activities, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment
13 of officials of other countries when specifically authorized
14 by the Surgeon General; and purchase of not to exceed one
15 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; ~~\$3,300,000~~
16 ~~\$3,000,000~~.

17 Administrative provisions: During the current fiscal
18 year, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
19 there may be transferred from any annual appropriation
20 to the Public Health Service to any other such appropria-
21 tion such additional amounts as may be required for pay
22 and allowances of the active commissioned officers herein
23 authorized, but any amounts so transferred shall not exceed

1 5 per centum of any such appropriation and no such appro-
2 priation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum as a
3 result of any such transfers.

4 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase
7 of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or
8 individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,
9 prevention, and treatment of mental illness, ~~\$2,485,000~~
10 \$2,520,000.

11 Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds:
12 For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and
13 equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including prepara-
14 tion of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision
15 of construction, \$136,500, to remain available until ex-
16 pended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be
17 transferred to the General Services Administration.

18 Construction and equipment of treatment building: For
19 an additional amount for construction and equipment, includ-
20 ing administrative expenses, of a treatment building (pro-
21 viding separate male and female facilities), and demolition
22 and removal of those buildings designated as Oaks and
23 Toner Buildings with their appurtenances and attachments,
24 within the grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,125,000,
25 to remain available until expended, *of which not to exceed*

1 *\$300,000 shall be used for the construction, equipment, and*
 2 *furnishing of a chapel: Provided, That any part of this*
 3 *appropriation may be transferred to the General Services*
 4 *Administration.*

5 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

6 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions:
 7 For expenses necessary for the supervision of Federal credit
 8 unions, ~~\$210,000~~ *\$200,000*, together with the aggregate of
 9 amounts received from certificate, supervision, and examina-
 10 tion fees collected from Federal credit unions as authorized
 11 by law.

12 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
 13 vivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including pur-
 14 chase of three passenger motor vehicles; and furnish-
 15 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equip-
 16 ment used by building guards; not more than ~~\$60,000,000~~
 17 *\$61,000,000* may be expended from the Federal old-age and
 18 survivors insurance trust fund, *of which \$60,000 shall be*
 19 *available until expended for the preparation of preliminary*
 20 *plans and specifications for a building for the Bureau of*
 21 *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and may be transferred*
 22 *to the General Services Administration for such purposes.*

23 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
 24 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
 25 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,

1 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Se-
2 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
3 X, and XIV), \$1,000,000,000, of which such amount as
4 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
5 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

6 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
7 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
8 \$1,600,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
10 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
11 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
12 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
13 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
14 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution,
15 \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
16 contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
17 out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the
18 care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between per-
19 sons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
20 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
21 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
22 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this
23 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
24 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for

1 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
 2 of the State shall be approved.

3 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
 4 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
 5 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as
 6 authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social
 7 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 8 ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$27,600,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to
 9 a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of such Act
 10 shall not be included in computing for the purposes of sub-
 11 sections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such Act
 12 an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the
 13 State: *Provided further, That, in computing allotments to*
 14 *States under sections 502, 512, and 521 (a) of such Act for*
 15 *the current fiscal year, balances in allotments previously made*
 16 *to States which remain available in the Federal Treasury*
 17 *for payment to them as of July 1, 1952, shall be taken into*
 18 *account by (1) adding the total of such balances to the*
 19 *appropriation herein made, and (2) subtracting from each*
 20 *resulting allotment to any State under section 502 (a), 512*
 21 *(a), or 521 (a) any balance in any prior allotment under*
 22 *such section which remains available in the Federal Treasury*
 23 *for payment to it as of such date but with such adjustments*
 24 *as may be necessary to assure that this proviso does not operate*

1 *to deprive any State of any balance in an allotment previously*
2 *made to it under such section.*

3 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
4 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for
5 Social Security, ~~\$200,000~~ \$170,000, together with not to
6 exceed ~~\$118,000~~ \$100,000 to be transferred from the Fed-
7 eral old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

8 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
9 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
10 to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively,
11 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
12 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
13 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
14 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
15 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

16 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
17 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
18 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
19 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
20 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to
21 a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
22 such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect
23 to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which
24 such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

1

2 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
3 expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator,
4 ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$950,000, together with not to exceed \$143,000
5 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
6 insurance trust fund.

7 Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services: For
8 expenses necessary for the Division of Field Services,
9 ~~\$1,870,000~~ \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$375,-
10 000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors
11 insurance trust fund.

12 Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:
13 For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Coun-
14 sel, ~~\$400,000~~ \$375,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000
15 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and ex-
16 penses, certification and inspection services", and not to
17 exceed ~~\$400,000~~ \$375,000 to be transferred from the Fed-
18 eral old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

19 Surplus property disposal: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k)
21 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of
22 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal
23 excess property for educational purposes and protection of
24 public health, \$165,000.

1 Working capital fund: For the establishment of a work-
 2 ing capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation,
 3 for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation
 4 of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central tabu-
 5 lating service; and (3) a central supply service for supplies
 6 and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained
 7 to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Agency;
 8 ~~\$75,000~~ \$50,000: *Provided*, That any stocks of such supplies
 9 and equipment on hand or on order on June 30, 1952, under
 10 the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service
 11 Operations", shall also be used to capitalize said fund: *Pro-*
 12 *vided further*, That said fund shall be reimbursed *in advance*
 13 from available funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which
 14 services are performed at rates which will return in full all
 15 expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual
 16 leave and depreciation of equipment.

17 REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

18 The contract authorization granted under the head "Con-
 19 struction and equipment, building for the housing, care, and
 20 treatment of mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hos-
 21 pital," in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act,
 22 1949, is reduced by the amount of \$115,000.

23 GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for
 25 salaries and expenses shall be available for examination of

1 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for payment in
2 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organi-
3 zations whose publications are available to members only or
4 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

5 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
6 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
7 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
8 U. S. C. 55a).

9 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
10 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
11 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
12 the function or activity for which any such appropriation is
13 made.

14 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
15 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
16 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
17 operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses
18 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
19 from the said agencies of any States which have established
20 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
21 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
22 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
23 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
24 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
25 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

1 This title may be cited as the “Federal Security
2 Agency Appropriation Act, 1953”.

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS
4 BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
7 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
8 (29 U. S. C. 141-167), and other laws, including expenses
9 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
10 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
11 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
13 ~~\$8,317,668~~ \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
14 propriation shall be available to organize or assist in organ-
15 izing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
16 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
17 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
18 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
19 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
20 Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of
21 June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

22 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

1 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 National Mediation Board, including stenographic report-
4 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$422,000.

6 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
7 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of
8 the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157),
9 and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
10 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including
11 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$138,000.

13 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
16 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$570,000, of which not
18 less than \$216,000 shall be available for compensation (at
19 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
20 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
21 as amended.

22 This title may be cited as the “National Mediation
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 Payment to railroad retirement account: For annual
3 premiums after June 30, 1952, to provide for the payment
4 of all annuities, pensions, and death benefits, in accordance
5 with the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935
6 and 1937, as amended (45 U. S. C. 228–228s), and for
7 expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board in the
8 administration of said Acts as may be specifically authorized
9 annually in appropriation Acts, for crediting to the railroad
10 retirement account, an amount equal to amounts covered
11 into the Treasury (minus refunds) during each fiscal year
12 under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (28 U. S. C.
13 1500–1538).

14 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
15 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
16 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
17 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when
18 specifically authorized by the Board; and stenographic re-
19 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,207,000, to be de-
21 rived from the railroad retirement account.

22 This title may be cited as the “Railroad Retirement
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–180, 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and industrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,400,000.

Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay necessary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176–180, 182), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District of Columbia, \$47,500.

This title may be cited as the “Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1953”.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any

1 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
2 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
3 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
4 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
5 is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
6 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
7 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
8 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
9 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
10 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
11 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
12 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
13 against the Government of the United States, or that such
14 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
15 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
16 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
17 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
18 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
19 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
20 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
21 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-
22 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
23 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
24 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
25 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon

1 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-
2 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
3 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
4 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
5 ing law.

6 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda pur-
8 poses not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

9 SEC. 703. In no event shall the number of passenger-
10 carrying vehicles which may be operated during the current
11 fiscal year at the seat of government under any appropria-
12 tion or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per centum of the
13 number in use as of June 30, 1951.

14 SEC. 704. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act, except appropriations for the Public Health Serv-
16 ice, shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
17 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
18 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
19 hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and
20 intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*,
21 That for purposes of this section employees shall be con-
22 sidered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half
23 time or more in personnel administration consisting of
24 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
25 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and

1 classification; employee relations and services; training;
2 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
3 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
4 and reporting.

5 SEC: 705. No part of any appropriation or authorization
6 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
7 of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position
8 which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning
9 on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not
10 apply—

11 ~~(a)~~ to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacan-
12 cies;

13 ~~(b)~~ to positions filled from within the Department
14 of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
15 independent agencies provided for in this Act;

16 ~~(c)~~ to offices or positions required by law to be
17 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
18 advice and consent of the Senate;

19 ~~(d)~~ to employees engaged in law enforcement in
20 the Food and Drug Administration;

21 ~~(e)~~ to employees of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and
22 Freedman's Hospital;

23 ~~(f)~~ to employees of educational institutions;

24 ~~(g)~~ to employees of the Vocational Rehabilitation
25 Service of the District of Columbia;

1 ~~(h)~~ to employees of the Public Health Service;

2 ~~(i)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

3 *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel
 4 subject to this section has been reduced to 85 per centum of
 5 the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease
 6 to apply and said 85 per centum shall become a ceiling for
 7 employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at
 8 any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again
 9 become operative.

10 *SEC. 705. No part of any appropriation or authorization*
 11 *contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation*
 12 *of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position*
 13 *which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning*
 14 *on July 1, 1952: Provided, That this inhibition shall not*
 15 *apply—*

16 *(a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;*

17 *(b) to positions filled from within and by transfer*
 18 *to the department or agency;*

19 *(c) to offices or positions required by law to be*
 20 *filled by appointment of the President by and with the*
 21 *advice and consent of the Senate;*

22 *(d) to Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Freedmen's*
 23 *Hospital;*

24 *(e) to the Public Health Service;*

25 *(f) to educational institutions;*

1 (g) to the Children's Bureau;

2 (h) to employees paid wholly from trust funds, or
3 funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, and to
4 employees paid from appropriations of, or measured by,
5 receipts; and

6 (i) to personnel engaged in law enforcement: Pro-
7 vided further, That when the total number of personnel
8 subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum
9 of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1953,
10 this section may cease to apply.

11 SEC. 706. No part of any appropriation contained in
12 this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this
13 Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or
14 operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the
15 acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or
16 other property is authorized by Act of Congress.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security
18 Appropriation Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 7151

[Report No. 1486]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 24, 1952

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued April 25, 1952

For actions of April 24, 1952

32nd-2nd, No. 69

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate confirmed nomination of Andrews to TCA. Senate committee reported Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House debated immigration bill. Both Houses received President's civil defense message.

HOUSE

1. IMMIGRATION. Continued debate on H. R. 5673, to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality (pp. 4466-84).
2. CIVIL DEFENSE. Both Houses received the President's message reporting on civil-defense progress and urging further emphasis on this program (H. Doc. 445) (pp. 4465-6, 4393).
3. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. O'Brien, N. Y., was elected to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 4466).
4. FLOOD RELIEF. H. Doc. 434 is a report from the President on assistance provided by various agencies, including this Department, in connection with the recent floods.

SENATE

5. APPROPRIATIONS. Made H. R. 6854, Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1953, its unfinished business (p. 4409).
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7151, the Labor-FSA appropriation bill for 1953 (S. Rept. 1486) (p. 4447).
The Appropriations Committee was authorized to submit reports and file motions calling for the suspension of rules during recess (p. 4447).
6. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Stanley Andrews as Technical Cooperation Administrator (pp. 4399, 4448).
7. RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 2968, to provide increased payments to civil service annuitants (S. Rept. 1481) (p. 4399).

8. WAR POWERS. The Committee on Government Operations reported without amendment S. 2421, to extend title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941 through June 30, 1953. (p. D370).
9. BUDGETING; PERSONNEL BONDING; RECLAMATION. The Committee on Government Operations indefinitely postponed further action on S. Con. Res. 57, requesting the President to transmit to Congress a revised budget for the fiscal year 1953; S. 2887, to provide for the purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of the Government; and S. 2695, to grant veteran's preference on purchase of certain real property acquired under reclamation laws. (p. D370).
10. PRICE CONTROLS. Sen. Humphrey inserted two resolutions urging the exclusion of the Herlong and Capehart amendments from the price-control law. (p. 4394).
11. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY; FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Sen. Humphrey inserted two resolutions adopted by the Central Cooperative Wholesale urging the joint construction with Canada of the St. Lawrence Seaway and appropriation of funds to combat and control the foot-and-mouth disease. (p. 4394).
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Murray spoke on the need for an intelligent flood control program for the Middle West, inserting a number of articles and editorials on the subject. (pp. 4426-34).
13. PERSONNEL EFFICIENCY. Sen. Johnston commended the administration of the civil service retirement system in the Civil Service Commission as an instance of economical, effective management in the executive branch. (pp. 4413-14).
14. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 28 (p. 4448).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. IMMIGRATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Harvard Crimson editorial opposing the McCarran immigration bill and favoring the Humphrey-Lehman bill, S. 2842, revising the immigration, naturalization, and nationality laws. (p. A2605).
16. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Moody inserted a Christian Century editorial pointing out that the Tennessee Valley is free from great floods and urging a Missouri Valley Authority to control the Missouri River. (p. A2605).
Speech in the House by Rep. Bender claiming that a Missouri River flood control plan could have been inaugurated long ago but for the Administration's insistence upon a complete Missouri Valley Authority. He stated that Federal aid for flood control is needed but that private industry should be relied upon to furnish electric light and power. (p. A2619).
17. ANNUAL LEAVE. Speech in the House by Rep. Davis stating that he will request the Senate committee to adopt language in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1953 to make "clear beyond any shadow of doubt that accumulated leave will not be disturbed because of any provision" in the Thomas rider. (p. A2619).
18. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Miller inserted resolutions adopted by the Mid-Hudson Industrial Association and the Kingston (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce, and a Canadaigua (N. Y.) Messenger editorial favoring passage of the Capehart-Miller bills which provide for the further development of hydroelectric power on the Niagara River and Falls by private enterprise. (pp. A2609, A2613-4, A2614).

doing this in a swift, yet accurate and methodical way, and is succeeding in the task of eliminating the danger of subversion and infiltration.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE TO SUBMIT REPORTS AND FILE NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to submit reports and file motions calling for the suspension of rules.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Subsequently, Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Appropriations to which was referred the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 1486) thereon.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CHAVEZ subsequently submitted the following notices of motions to suspend the rules:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 2, in line 15, after "\$1,764,600", insert the following "Provided, That the compensation of the Solicitor shall be \$14,800 per annum."

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: After section 706, insert the following:

"Sec. 707. The Secretary of Labor hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Office of Budget and Management, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

"The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Subsequently, Mr. CHAVEZ also submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 7151, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agen-

cies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notices.)

ACTION BY APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE RESTRICTING USE OF FUNDS FOR SEIZURE OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to take a moment to inform the Senate that the Senate Committee on Appropriations, which has this afternoon reported the Labor and Federal Security bill, added to that bill the same amendment which had been added to a previous bill relative to the restriction on the use of funds for the seizure of any private industry without legislative authority of the Congress.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING RECESS OF THE SENATE

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Presiding Officer be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions during the recess of the Senate over the week end.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES—NOMINATIONS REPORTED

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Armed Services Committee, I report approximately 50 nominations relating to the appointment or reappointment of general or flag officers in the military services. These nominations are unanimously reported by the committee, and I ask that these nominations be placed on the Executive Calendar.

I also report from the same committee approximately 3,500 nominations relating to routine promotion or original appointment of members of the military services. All these nominations are below the general or flag-officer rank in

nature, and they have been before the committee from 1 week to several weeks; and were unanimously ordered reported by the committee this morning. All these nominations were printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the time of their receipt by the Senate. In order to avoid the expense of reprinting them—and I understand that expense may amount to anywhere from \$600 to \$1,000, probably nearer \$1,000—I ask unanimous consent that these routine nominations be confirmed at this time, and that the President be notified of the confirmations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I shall not object, I believe the Senate should know that these nominations were ordered reported from the Armed Services Committee by unanimous vote. Furthermore, the procedure requested by the Senator from Mississippi in connection with the routine nominations is the customary procedure and practice in connection with routine nominations of this kind.

Mr. STENNIS. That is correct. I point out that the unanimous-consent request I am making does not relate to the general or flag officers, such as General Vandenberg or General Twining, but relates only to the so-called minor officers, and I make this request only for the purpose of saving from \$600 to \$1,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

Without objection, the routine nominations just referred to are confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified of the confirmations.

The nominations which were not confirmed, were ordered to be placed on the executive calendar, as follows:

Lt. Gen. William Henry Harrison Morris, Jr., commander in chief, Caribbean (major general, U. S. Army), to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general;

Maj. Gen. Horace Logan McBride, United States Army, for appointment as commander in chief, Caribbean, with the rank of lieutenant general, and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States;

Maj. Gen. Leonard Dudley Heaton and Brig. Gen. Silas Beach Hays, Army of the United States (colonels, Medical Corps, U. S. Army), to be brigadier general, Medical Corps;

Maj. Gen. Walter Leo Weible and sundry other officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States;

Brig. Gen. William Henry Abendroth, and sundry other officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States;

Maj. Gen. George Francis Ferry, and sundry other officers for appointment in the National Guard of the United States of the Army of the United States;

Gen. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, for reappointment as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, with rank of general;

Gens. Nathan Farragut Twining and Curtis Emerson LeMay (major generals, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, to be commanding general, Strategic Air Command, and Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, respectively, with rank of general;

Lt. Gen. Howard Arnold Craig (major general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, to be Commandant, National War College, with rank of lieutenant general;

Robert L. Dennison, and sundry other officers for permanent appointment in the Navy;

Alfred R. Harris for permanent promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the Navy;

Henry C. Daniel, and sundry other officers for temporary appointment in the Navy; and Vice Adm. Thomas L. Sprague, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William J. Sebald, of the District of Columbia to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burma.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Stanley Andrews to be Technical Cooperation Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Renah F. Camaller, of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Mark Lansburgh, of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess to Monday, April 28, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 24, 1952:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Thomas E. Murray, of New York, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1957. (Reappointment.)

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. John H. Cassady, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and al-

lowances of a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander.

Vice Adm. Matthias B. Gardner, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 24, 1952:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

William J. Sebald, of the District of Columbia to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Burma.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Stanley Andrews, of Arkansas, to be Technical Cooperation Administrator.

COMMISSIONER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Renah F. Camaller, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Mark Lansburgh, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, term of 5 years from March 4, 1952.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations of Robert Ludwig Ackerson et al. for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade of second lieutenant, effective June 3, 1952, upon their graduation at the United States Military Academy under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on April 16, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Robert Ludwig Ackerson, which appears on page 4105, and ending with the name of Kenneth John Keating, on page 4106.

The nominations of James W. Helt et al. for appointment in the Army, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on March 12, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of James W. Helt, which appears on page 2212, and ending with the name of Samuel B. Whigham, Jr., appearing on the same page.

The nomination of Rosa M. Belle, N900254, for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps, in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, was confirmed today.

REGULAR AIR FORCE

PROMOTIONS

The nominations of Ann Duffy et al. for promotion in the Regular Air Force, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on March 24, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Ann Duffy, which appears on page 2793, and ending with the name of Barbara Louise Northrup, which is shown on page 2798.

APPOINTMENTS

The nominations of Nicholas M. Azzato et al. for appointment in the Regular Air Force and the nominations of Robert L. Able et al. for appointment in the Regular Air Force, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on April 9, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of

the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Nicholas M. Azzato, of the first group mentioned, which appears on page 3900, and ending with the last name of the second group above-mentioned, that of Miriam Bleyer, which is shown on page 3902.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named line officers of the Navy for permanent appointment in the Supply Corps of the Navy with ranks as indicated:

Lt. Comdr. Clay Harold
Lt. John M. Smith
Lt. (jg) Bernard E. Bassing
Lt. (jg) Rex C. Eaton, Jr.
Lt. (jg) Reginald G. Ferrell
Lt. (jg) Donald J. Loudon
Lt. (jg) Andrew J. Owens
Lt. (jg) Brent C. Rosa
Lt. (jg) Carl A. Young

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy:

LIEUTENANT

Henry T. Mumme, Jr.

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Paul M. Leyden
Joseph P. Skellchock

The following-named to be ensigns in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

Mary F. Allyn	Beatrice M. Currier
June M. Armaly	Noreen E. Dwyer
Emily J. Chalker	Frances E. Jost
Elnora J. Cowden	Rose A. Nevers

The following-named officers to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Nurse Corps of the Navy in lieu of lieutenants as previously nominated and confirmed:

Marian H. Connor
Marie Y. LeClair

The following-named line officers of the Navy for permanent appointment in the Civil Engineers Corps of the Navy with the rank of ensign:

Paul W. Forehand	John B. Stetson
Theodore J. Larson	Walter R. Wagner
Pharo A. Phelps	Caryll R. Whipple.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY

The nominations of George M. Holley et al. for permanent appointment in the Navy, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on March 31, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of George M. Holley, which is shown on page 3227, and ending with the name of Eugene C. Walter, which appears on page 3229.

The nominations of William B. Abbott III et al. for appointment in the Navy or in the Marine Corps, as indicated, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on March 31, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of William B. Abbott III, which appears on page 3226, and ending with the name of Willis P. Ude, which appears on page 3227.

The nominations of Thomas R. Abernethy et al. for appointment in the Marine Corps, and the nominations of Willis E. Bean et al. for appointment in the Navy, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on March 14, 1952, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of Thomas R. Abernethy, which is shown on page 2376, and ending with the name of Irvie L. Reese, which is shown on page 2377.

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7151

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 29, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1953, namely:

8 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
11 Office of the Secretary of Labor (hereafter in this title

1 referred to as the Secretary), including services as author-
2 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a); purchase of not to exceed one passenger motor
4 vehicle (at not to exceed \$3,000) for replacement only;
5 teletype news service; and payment in advance when au-
6 thorized by the Secretary for dues or fees for library mem-
7 bership in organizations whose publications are available to
8 members only or to members at a price lower than to the
9 general public; \$1,376,000.

10 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For ex-
11 penses necessary for the Office of the Solicitor, \$1,764,600.
12 **(1):** *Provided, That the compensation of the Solicitor shall*
13 *be \$14,800 per annum.*

14 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards: For
15 expenses necessary for the promotion of industrial safety,
16 employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations
17 for labor and industry; performance of safety functions of
18 the Secretary under the Federal Employees' Compensation
19 Act, as amended (5 U. S. C. 784 (c)); performance of the
20 functions vested in the Secretary by title I of the Labor-
21 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 159 (f) and
22 (g)); and not to exceed \$75,000 for the work of the Presi-
23 dent's Committee on National Employ the Physically
24 Handicapped Week, as authorized by the Act of July 11,
25 1949 (63 Stat. 409), including purchase of reports and of

1 material for informational exhibits; and expenses of attend-
2 ance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences
3 concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Standards;
4 \$624,000.

5 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemploy-
6 ment Rights: For expenses necessary to render assistance
7 in connection with the exercise of reemployment rights
8 under section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act
9 of 1940, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 308), the Service
10 Extension Act of 1941, as amended, the Army Reserve and
11 Retired Personnel Service Law of 1940, as amended, and
12 section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act,
13 and, under the Act of June 23, 1943, as amended (50
14 U. S. C. App. 1472), of persons who have performed
15 service in the Merchant Marine, \$285,700.

16 BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

17 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable
18 the Secretary to conduct a program of encouraging appren-
19 tice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1931
20 (29 U. S. C. 50), \$2,700,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

22 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
23 general administration of the employment service and un-
24 employment compensation programs, including temporary
25 employment of persons, without regard to the civil-service

1 laws, for the farm placement migratory labor program; for
2 cooperation with the United States Immigration and Natu-
3 ralization Service and the Secretary of State in negotiating
4 and carrying out agreements relating to the employment of
5 foreign agricultural workers, subject to the immigration laws
6 and when necessary to supplement the domestic labor force;
7 and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by sec-
8 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
9 \$4,983,000, of which ~~(2)\$1,000,000~~ \$1,200,000 shall be
10 for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except
11 section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
12 1944.

13 Grants to States for unemployment compensation and
14 employment service administration: For grants in accord-
15 ance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as
16 amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49n), for carrying into effect
17 section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
18 for grants to the States as authorized in title III of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 501-503), includ-
20 ing, upon the request of any State, the purchase of equip-
21 ment and the payment of rental for space made available
22 to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, and for
23 necessary expenses in connection with the operation of
24 employment office facilities and services in the District of

1 Columbia, \$183,560,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be
2 available only to the extent that the Secretary finds
3 necessary to meet increased costs of administration
4 resulting from changes in a State law or increases
5 in the numbers of claims filed and claims paid or
6 salary costs over those upon which the State's basic grant
7 (or the allocation for the District of Columbia) was based,
8 which increased costs of administration cannot be provided
9 for by normal budgetary adjustments: *Provided*, That not-
10 withstanding any provision to the contrary in section 302
11 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, the Secretary
12 of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary
13 of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in
14 compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6,
15 1933, and, except in the case of Puerto Rico and the Virgin
16 Islands, with the provisions of section 303 of the Social
17 Security Act, as amended, such amounts as he determines
18 to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of
19 its unemployment compensation law and of its public
20 employment offices: *Provided further*, That such amounts
21 as may be agreed upon by the Department of Labor and
22 the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment,
23 in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of
24 postage for the transmission of official mail matter in con-

1 nection with the administration of unemployment compensa-
2 tion systems and employment services by States receiving
3 grants herefrom.

4 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6,
5 1933, the provisions of section 303 (a) (1) of the Social
6 Security Act, as amended, relating to the establishment and
7 maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, shall
8 apply.

9 None of the funds appropriated by this title to the
10 Bureau of Employment Security for grants-in-aid of State
11 agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation
12 of said agencies including the salaries and expenses of officers
13 and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the
14 said agencies of any States which have established by legis-
15 lative enactment and have in operation a merit system and
16 classification and compensation plan covering the selection,
17 tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, be-
18 cause of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
19 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
20 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

21 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For mak-
22 ing, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to
23 States under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended,
24 and under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, for the
25 first quarter of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as

1 may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expend-
2 itures made thereunder for payments under such title and
3 under such Act of June 6, 1933, to be charged to the appro-
4 priation therefor for that fiscal year.

5 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
7 expenses and not to exceed \$87,000 for the Employees'
8 Compensation Board of Appeals, \$2,221,100, together with
9 not to exceed \$98,500 to be derived from the War Claims
10 Fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act
11 of 1948 (50 U. S. C. 2012).

12 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
13 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
14 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing dur-
15 ing the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments
16 to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
17 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Em-
18 ployees' Compensation; continuation of payment of benefits
19 as provided for under the head "Civilian War Benefits" in
20 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the
21 advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-
22 party cases; the furnishing of medical and hospital services
23 and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses,
24 including transportation and other expenses incidental to
25 such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of

1 the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the
 2 Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and
 3 treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and
 4 who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees
 5 of the United States, and the limitations and authority of
 6 the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C.
 7 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and
 8 expenses in such cases; such amount as may be required
 9 during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That this appro-
 10 priation shall be available for payments pursuant to sections
 11 4 (c) and 5 (f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50
 12 U. S. C. 2012) and shall be credited with advances or
 13 reimbursements therefor from the War Claims Fund
 14 created by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

15 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 17 work of the Bureau, including advances or reimbursement
 18 to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees
 19 for services rendered, and not to exceed \$15,000 for services
 20 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 21 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(3)\$5,390,000~~ \$5,600,000.

22 WOMEN'S BUREAU

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 24 work of the Women's Bureau, as authorized by the Act of

1 June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including purchase of
2 reports and material for informational exhibits, \$360,000.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
5 performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards
6 Act of 1938, as amended, and the Act to provide conditions
7 for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts
8 by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C.
9 38), including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local
10 agencies and their employees for inspection services ren-
11 dered, and for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials
12 and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of
13 the Division, \$7,639,139.

14 GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title available for
16 salaries and expenses shall be available for stenographic
17 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), for examination of
19 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for expenses of
20 attendance at meetings concerned with the function or
21 activity for which any such appropriation is made.

22 SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 per centum of any appro-
23 priation in this title may be transferred to any other such

1 appropriation but no such appropriation shall be increased
 2 by more than 5 per centum by any such transfer: *Provided*,
 3 That no such transfer shall be used for creation of new func-
 4 tions within the Department.

5 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
 6 Appropriation Act, 1953".

7 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

8 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

9 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
 10 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

11 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

12 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Co-
 13 lumbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services
 14 and miscellaneous expenses, and repairs and improvements,
 15 \$413,000: *Provided*, That the Columbia Institution for the
 16 Deaf shall be paid by the District of Columbia, in advance
 17 at the beginning of each quarter, at the rate of \$975 per
 18 school year for each student attending said Institution pur-
 19 suant to the Act of March 1, 1901 (31 D. C. Code 1008).

20 (4) *For the construction of a building or buildings to accom-*
 21 *modate approximately twenty-five additional children, \$90,-*
 22 *000: Provided, however, That the Commissioners of the*
 23 *District of Columbia enter into contract with Columbia*
 24 *Institution for the Deaf for education of all resident deaf*
 25 *children of the District of Columbia.*

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses for carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392, Public Law 459, approved March 16, 1950); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including the purchase of not to exceed thirteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only (including three at a cost of not to exceed \$1,900 each); reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific equipment; not to exceed \$2,000 for payment in advance for special tests and analyses by contract; and payment of fees, travel, and per diem in connection with studies of new developments pertinent to food and drug enforcement operations; (5)~~\$5,600,000~~ \$5,637,000.

Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services: For expenses necessary for the certification or inspection of certain products in accordance with sections 406, 504, 506, 507, 604, 702A, and 706 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 346, 354, 356, 357, 364, 372a, and 376), the aggregate of the advance deposits during the current fiscal year to cover payment of

1 fees by applicants for certification or inspection of such
 2 products, to remain available until expended. The total
 3 amount herein appropriated shall be available for personal
 4 services; purchase of chemicals, apparatus, and scientific
 5 equipment; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for re-
 6 placement only; and the refund of advance deposits for
 7 which no service has been rendered.

8 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 10 operation and maintenance, including repairs; furnish-
 11 ing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by
 12 employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer
 13 of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard
 14 University" for salaries of technical and professional per-
 15 sonnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropri-
 16 ation of Howard University for actual cost of heat, light, and
 17 power furnished by such university; **(6)**~~\$2,831,500~~ \$2,890,-
 18 000: *Provided*, That no intern or resident physician receiving
 19 compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall
 20 receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any
 21 other appropriation in this title: *Provided further*, That
 22 the District of Columbia shall pay by check to Freedmen's
 23 Hospital, upon the Surgeon General's request, in advance
 24 at the beginning of each quarter, such amount as the
 25 Surgeon General calculates will be earned on the basis of

1 rates approved by the Bureau of the Budget for the care
2 of patients certified by the District of Columbia. Bills
3 rendered by the Surgeon General on the basis of such cal-
4 culations shall not be subject to audit or certification in
5 advance of payment; but proper adjustment of amounts
6 which have been paid in advance on the basis of such cal-
7 culations shall be made at the end of each quarter: *Provided*
8 *further*, That the Surgeon General may delegate the re-
9 sponsibilities imposed upon him by the foregoing proviso.

10 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

11 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
12 ard University, including personal services and miscella-
13 neous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds,
14 \$2,675,000.

15 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
16 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
17 the General Services Administration, on the grounds of
18 Howard University of a preclinical medical building, in-
19 cluding engineering and architectural services, advertising,
20 and travel, \$30,000, to remain available until expended.

21 Construction of buildings: For construction of build-
22 ings on the grounds of Howard University, under the super-
23 vision of the General Services Administration, to remain
24 available until expended, as follows:

25 For construction and equipment of a dental school

1 building, together with alterations and installations in con-
2 nection with such construction, including engineering and
3 architectural services, and travel, \$653,160, of which \$372,-
4 939 is for payment of obligations incurred under authority
5 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
6 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
7 struction of said building: *Provided*, That the limitation on
8 the total cost of said dental school building, as set forth
9 under this head in said Act, is increased from “\$2,242,520”
10 to “\$2,565,221”, and such increased limitation shall not
11 include authorized construction cost increases heretofore or
12 hereafter determined by the Administrator of the General
13 Services Administration pursuant to the provisions of said
14 Act;

15 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
16 provided under this head in the First Deficiency Appropri-
17 ation Act, 1948, as amended by the Second Deficiency
18 Appropriation Act, 1949, to enter into contracts for con-
19 struction of an engineering building, \$41,340;

20 For payment of obligations incurred under authority
21 provided under this head in the Federal Security Agency
22 Appropriation Act, 1950, to enter into contracts for con-
23 struction of a biology-greenhouse building, \$647,500.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Promotion and further development of vocational education: For carrying out the provisions of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U. S. C. 15), section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30) and the Act of March 18, 1950 (Public Law 462), ~~(7)\$18,223,261~~ *\$19,123,261: Provided*, That the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed ~~(8)\$18,048,261~~ *\$18,948,261* for the current fiscal year.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out the provisions of section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 329), \$2,480,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; pur-

1 chase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents,
2 motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange,
3 and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, arti-
4 cles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustra-
5 tive of foreign and domestic systems and methods of edu-
6 cation, and repairing the same; (9)~~\$2,928,000~~ \$2,900,000,
7 of which not less than \$500,000 shall be available for the
8 Division of Vocational Education as authorized: *Provided*,
9 That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing
10 reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the
11 Office of Education performing advisory functions to said
12 agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
13 States to the credit of this appropriation.

14 Payments to school districts: For payments to local
15 educational agencies for the maintenance and operation of
16 schools as authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950
17 (Public Law 874), \$40,000,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
18 propriation shall also be available for carrying out the
19 provisions of section 6 of such Act.

20 School construction: For providing school facilities and
21 for grants to local educational agencies in federally affected
22 areas, as authorized by title II of the Act of September 23,
23 1950 (Public Law 815), including not to exceed \$750,000
24 for necessary expenses of technical services rendered by other
25 agencies, \$135,000,000, to be immediately available and to

1 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
 2 of this appropriation shall be available for salaries or other
 3 direct expenses of the Federal Security Agency.

4 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

5 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 6 Puerto Rico) : For payments to States (including Alaska,
 7 Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Voca-
 8 tional Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C., ch. 4),
 9 including payments, in accordance with regulations of the
 10 Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for
 11 the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in ac-
 12 cordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the
 13 use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be con-
 14 trolled by the State agency, ~~(10)\$22,500,000~~ \$22,000,000,
 15 of which not to exceed \$190,000 shall be available to the Fed-
 16 eral Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation serv-
 17 ices to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as au-
 18 thorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be
 19 available for administrative expenses in connection with
 20 providing such services in the District of Columbia: *Pro-*
 21 *vided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropria-
 22 tion shall be used for administrative purposes.

23 Payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 24 Puerto Rico), next succeeding fiscal year: For making,

1 after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States
2 in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as
3 amended (including the objects specified in the preceding
4 paragraph), for the first quarter of the next succeeding
5 fiscal year such sums as may be necessary, the obligations
6 incurred and the expenditures made thereunder to be charged
7 to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year: *Provided*,
8 That the payments made pursuant to this paragraph shall not
9 exceed the amount paid to the States for the first quarter
10 of the current fiscal year.

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary in
12 carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation
13 Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936
14 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including not to exceed \$3,000 for
15 production, purchase, and distribution of educational films;
16 \$700,000.

17 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

18 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
19 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6A) (hereinafter
20 referred to as the Act); and other Acts, including expenses
21 for active commissioned officers in the Reserve Corps and
22 for not to exceed one thousand five hundred commissioned
23 officers in the Regular Corps; as follows:

24 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
25 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal dis-

1 eases including the operation and maintenance of centers for
2 the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
3 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence
4 of such persons and their attendants to and from the place
5 of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and
6 treatment (including emergency treatment for other ill-
7 nesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians
8 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions; fees for case
9 finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients;
10 reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of de-
11 ceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing
12 of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities;
13 the purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor
14 vehicles for replacement only, and for grants of money,
15 services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States,
16 as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective
17 State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and
18 other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing
19 purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions
20 as the Surgeon General may determine; ~~(11)\$9,900,000~~
21 *\$9,850,000.*

22 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
23 (b) of the Act, \$8,240,000.

24 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes,
25 not otherwise specifically provided for, of section 314 (c)

1 of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pur-
 2 suant to section 311 of the Act; to make field investigations
 3 and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act; and
 4 to provide for collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity,
 5 and vital statistics, including the purchase of not to exceed
 6 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;
 7 ~~(12)\$16,370,000~~ \$16,150,000.

8 Communicable diseases: To carry out, except as other-
 9 wise provided for, those provisions of sections 301, 311, 361,
 10 and 704 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppres-
 11 sion of communicable and preventable diseases, and the inter-
 12 state transmission and spread thereof, including the purchase,
 13 erection, and maintenance of portable buildings; purchase
 14 of not to exceed thirty-seven passenger motor vehicles for
 15 replacement only; and hire, maintenance, and operation of
 16 aircraft; ~~(13)\$5,900,000~~ \$5,800,000.

17 Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: For ex-
 18 penses, not otherwise provided, necessary to carry out those
 19 provisions of sections 301, 311, 314 (c), and 361 of the
 20 Act relating to sanitation and other aspects of environ-
 21 mental health, including enforcement of applicable quar-
 22 antine laws and interstate quarantine regulations, and for
 23 carrying out the purposes of the Water Pollution Control
 24 Act (33 U. S. C. 466–466 (j)), including purchase of not
 25 to exceed two passenger motor vehicles; \$3,700,000.

1 Disease and sanitation investigations and control,
 2 Territory of Alaska: To enable the Surgeon General to
 3 conduct, in the Service, and to cooperate with and assist
 4 the Territory of Alaska in the conduct of, activities neces-
 5 sary in the investigation, prevention, treatment, and control
 6 of diseases, and the establishment and maintenance of health
 7 and sanitation services pursuant to and for the purposes
 8 specified in sections 301, 311, 314 (without regard to the
 9 provisions of subsections (d), (f), (h), and (j) and the
 10 limitations set forth in subsection (c) of such section), 361,
 11 363, and 704 of the Act, including the ~~(14)~~purchase of one
 12 passenger motor vehicle, and hire, operation, and main-
 13 tenance of aircraft, ~~(15)~~~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,100,000.

14 Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio: For pur-
 15 chase and installation of equipment and supplies for the
 16 building and facilities heretofore provided for under the
 17 head "Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati, Ohio," General
 18 Services Administration, in the Independent Offices Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1951, \$300,000, to remain available until
 20 expended.

21 Grants for hospital construction: For payments for
 22 hospital construction under part C, title VI, of the Act, as
 23 amended, to remain available until expended, \$134,700,000,
 24 of which \$59,700,000 is for payment of obligations incurred
 25 under authority heretofore granted under this head: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That allotments under such part C to the several
2 States for the current fiscal year shall be made on the basis
3 of an amount equal to that part of the appropriation granted
4 herein which is available for new obligations.

5 Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services:
6 For salaries and expenses incident to carrying out title VI
7 of the Act, as amended, including the purchase of not to
8 exceed one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only,
9 \$1,200,000.

10 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the func-
11 tions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August
12 8, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 150), and under sections 321, 322,
13 324, 326, 331, 332, 341, 343, 344, 502, 504, and 710 of
14 the Public Health Service Act, and Executive Order 9079
15 of February 26, 1942, including purchase and exchange
16 of farm products and livestock; purchase of not to exceed
17 fourteen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; and
18 firearms and ammunition; \$32,800,000: *Provided*, That
19 when the Public Health Service establishes or operates a
20 health service program for any department or agency, pay-
21 ment for the estimated cost shall be made in advance for
22 deposit to the credit of this appropriation.

23 Foreign quarantine service: For carrying out the pur-
24 poses of sections 361 to 369 of the Act, relating to prevent-
25 ing the introduction of communicable diseases from foreign

1 countries, the medical examination of aliens in accordance
 2 with section 325 of the Act, and the care and treatment of
 3 quarantine detainees pursuant to section 322 (e) of the
 4 Act in private or other public hospitals when facilities of
 5 the Public Health Service are not available, including in-
 6 surance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when
 7 required by law of such countries; and the purchase of not
 8 to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles, of which five shall
 9 be for replacement only; \$3,050,000.

10 National Institutes of Health, operating expenses: For
 11 the activities of the National Institutes of Health, not other-
 12 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
 13 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act;
 14 the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the pur-
 15 chase of not to exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, of
 16 which five shall be for replacement only; not to exceed
 17 \$1,000 for entertainment of visiting scientists when specifi-
 18 cally approved by the Surgeon General; erection of tempo-
 19 rary structures; and grants of therapeutic and chemical
 20 substances for demonstrations and research; ~~(16)\$16,500,-~~
 21 ~~000~~ \$16,550,000.

22 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
 23 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
 24 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and train-
 25 ing projects relating to cancer; to cooperate with State health

1 agencies, and other public and private nonprofit institutions,
 2 in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by pro-
 3 viding consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-
 4 aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV,
 5 part A, of the Act; ~~(17)\$15,250,000~~ \$17,887,000.

6 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
 7 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 311,
 8 312, and 314 (c) of the Act with respect to mental dis-
 9 eases, ~~(18)\$10,700,000~~ \$10,895,000.

10 National Heart Institute: For expenses necessary to
 11 carry out the purposes of the National Heart Act,
 12 ~~(19)\$9,600,000~~ \$12,000,000.

13 Dental health activities: For expenses not otherwise
 14 provided for, necessary to enable the Surgeon General to
 15 carry out the purposes of the Act with respect to dental
 16 diseases and conditions, including the purchase of not to
 17 exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only,
 18 \$1,650,000.

19 Construction of research facilities: For construction of
 20 research facilities, to be transferred (except such part as may
 21 be necessary for incidental expenses and purchase of equip-
 22 ment by the Public Health Service) to the General Services
 23 Administration, and to remain available until expended, as
 24 follows:

25 For payment of obligations incurred pursuant to author-

1 ity granted to enter into contracts for construction of a
 2 combined hospital and research building as authorized under
 3 this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
 4 Acts of 1949 and 1950, \$3,230,000.

5 Retired pay of commissioned officers: For retired pay of
 6 commissioned officers, as authorized by law, ~~(20)\$1,200,000~~
 7 \$1,150,000, to remain available until expended.

8 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices
 9 of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous
 10 expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
 11 elsewhere, including conducting research on technical nurs-
 12 ing standards and furnishing consultative nursing services;
 13 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
 14 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
 15 public health methods; carrying on international health
 16 activities, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment
 17 of officials of other countries when specifically authorized
 18 by the Surgeon General; and purchase of not to exceed one
 19 passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; ~~(21)\$3,300,-~~
 20 ~~000~~ \$3,000,000.

21 Administrative provisions: During the current fiscal
 22 year, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget,
 23 there may be transferred from any annual appropriation
 24 to the Public Health Service to any other such appropria-

tion such additional amounts as may be required for pay and allowances of the active commissioned officers herein authorized, but any amounts so transferred shall not exceed 5 per centum of any such appropriation and no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 5 per centum as a result of any such transfers.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital, including purchase of clothing for patients and cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness, ~~(22)\$2,485,000~~ \$2,520,000.

Major repairs and preservation of buildings and grounds: For miscellaneous construction, alterations, repairs, and equipment, on the grounds of the hospital, including preparation of plans and specifications, advertising, and supervision of construction, \$136,500, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That any part of this amount may be transferred to the General Services Administration.

Construction and equipment of treatment building: For an additional amount for construction and equipment, including administrative expenses, of a treatment building (providing separate male and female facilities), and demolition and removal of those buildings designated as Oaks and

1 Toner Buildings with their appurtenances and attachments,
 2 within the grounds of Saint Elizabeths Hospital, \$6,125,000,
 3 to remain available until expended **(23)**, *of which not to exceed*
 4 *\$300,000 shall be used for the construction, equipment, and*
 5 *furnishing of a chapel: Provided, That any part of this*
 6 *appropriation may be transferred to the General Services*
 7 *Administration.*

8 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

9 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions:
 10 For expenses necessary for the supervision of Federal credit
 11 unions, **(24)**~~\$240,000~~ \$200,000, together with the aggre-
 12 gate of amounts received from certificate, supervision, and
 13 examination fees collected from Federal credit unions as
 14 authorized by law.

15 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Sur-
 16 vivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including pur-
 17 chase of three passenger motor vehicles; and furnishing, re-
 18 pairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel and equipment
 19 used by building guards; not more than **(25)**~~\$60,000,000~~
 20 *\$61,000,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and*
 21 *survivors insurance trust fund (26), of which \$60,000 shall*
 22 *be available until expended for the preparation of preliminary*
 23 *plans and specifications for a building for the Bureau of*
 24 *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and may be transferred*
 25 *to the General Services Administration for such purposes.*

1 Grants to States for public assistance: For grants to
2 States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid
3 to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled,
4 as authorized in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of the Social Se-
5 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subchs. I, IV,
6 X, and XIV), \$1,000,000,000, of which such amount as
7 may be necessary shall be available for grants for any period
8 in the prior fiscal year subsequent to March 31 of that year.

9 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Public Assistance:
10 For expenses necessary for the Bureau of Public Assistance,
11 \$1,600,000.

12 Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau: For neces-
13 sary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as
14 amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 6), and title V of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
16 including purchase of reports and material for the publica-
17 tions of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution,
18 \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation
19 contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry
20 out any instructions, order, or regulation relating to the
21 care of obstetrical cases which discriminate between per-
22 sons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so
24 construed as to prevent any patient from having the services
25 of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this

1 fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided*
 2 *further*, That any State plan which provides standards for
 3 professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws
 4 of the State shall be approved.

5 Grants to States for maternal and child welfare: For
 6 grants to States for maternal and child-health services, serv-
 7 ices for crippled children, and child-welfare services as
 8 authorized in title V, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the Social
 9 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 10 **(27)**~~\$30,000,000~~ \$27,600,000: *Provided*, That any allot-
 11 ment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) or 512 (b) of
 12 such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes
 13 of subsections (a) and (b) of sections 504 and 514 of such
 14 Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the
 15 State **(28)**: *Provided further*, That, in computing allotments
 16 to States under sections 502, 512, and 521 (a) of such Act
 17 for the current fiscal year, balances in allotments previously
 18 made to States which remain available in the Federal Treas-
 19 ury for payment to them as of July 1, 1952, shall be taken
 20 into account by (1) adding the total of such balances to the
 21 appropriation herein made, and (2) subtracting from each
 22 resulting allotment to any State under section 502 (a), 512
 23 (a), or 521 (a) any balance in any prior allotment under
 24 such section which remains available in the Federal Treas-
 25 ury for payment to it as of such date but with such ad-

1 *justments as may be necessary to assure that this proviso*
 2 *does not operate to deprive any State of any balance in an*
 3 *allotment previously made to it under such section.*

4 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner: For
 5 expenses necessary for the Office of the Commissioner for
 6 Social Security, ~~(29)\$200,000~~ \$170,000, together with
 7 not to exceed ~~(30)\$118,000~~ \$100,000 to be transferred
 8 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

9 Grants to States, next succeeding fiscal year: For
 10 making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments
 11 to States under titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV, respectively,
 12 of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter
 13 of the next succeeding fiscal year, such sums as may be
 14 necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
 15 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
 16 be charged to the appropriation therefor for that fiscal year.

17 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, X, and XIV,
 18 respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, pay-
 19 ments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in
 20 the period beginning April 1 of the prior year, and ending
 21 June 30 of the current year, may be made with respect to
 22 a State plan approved under such title prior to or during
 23 such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect
 24 to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which
 25 such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Administrator: For expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator, ~~(31)\$1,000,000~~ \$950,000, together with not to exceed \$143,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services: For expenses necessary for the Division of Field Services, ~~(32)\$1,870,000~~ \$1,800,000, together with not to exceed \$375,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel: For expenses necessary for the Office of the General Counsel, ~~(33)\$400,000~~ \$375,000, together with not to exceed \$25,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, certification and inspection services", and not to exceed ~~(34)\$400,000~~ \$375,000 to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

Surplus property disposal: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of subsections 203 (j) and (k) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, relating to disposal of real and personal excess property for educational purposes and protection of public health, \$165,000.

Working capital fund: For the establishment of a work-

ing capital fund, to be available without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of (1) a central reproduction service; (2) a central tabulating service; and (3) a central supply service for supplies and equipment for which adequate stocks may be maintained to meet in whole or in part the requirements of the Agency; (35) ~~\$75,000~~ \$50,000: *Provided*, That any stocks of such supplies and equipment on hand or on order on June 30, 1952, under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Division of Service Operations", shall also be used to capitalize said fund: *Provided further*, That said fund shall be reimbursed (36) *in advance* from available funds of bureaus, offices, and agencies for which services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including reserves for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment.

REDUCTION IN CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION

The contract authorization granted under the head "Construction and equipment, building for the housing, care, and treatment of mentally sick patients, Saint Elizabeths Hospital," in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1949, is reduced by the amount of \$115,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 202. Appropriations under this title available for salaries and expenses shall be available for examination of

1 estimates of appropriations in the field, and for payment in
2 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organi-
3 zations whose publications are available to members only or
4 to members at a price lower than to the general public.

5 SEC. 203. Appropriations under this title available for
6 salaries and expenses shall be available for services as au-
7 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
8 U. S. C. 55a).

9 SEC. 204. Appropriations under this title available for
10 salaries and expenses shall be available for travel expenses
11 and for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
12 the function or activity for which any such appropriation is
13 made.

14 SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated by this title
15 to the Social Security Administration for grants in aid of
16 State agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of
17 operation of said agencies including the salaries and expenses
18 of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld
19 from the said agencies of any States which have established
20 by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system
21 and classification and compensation plan covering the selec-
22 tion, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees,
23 because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner
24 of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the
25 rates of pay of said officers or employees.

1 This title may be cited as the “Federal Security
2 Agency Appropriation Act, 1953”.

3 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS

4 BOARD

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
6 National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions
7 vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947
8 (29 U. S. C. 141–167), and other laws, including expenses
9 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the
10 Board when specifically authorized by the Chairman or the
11 General Counsel; and services as authorized by section 15
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
13 ~~(37)\$8,317,668~~ \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
14 appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organ-
15 izing agricultural laborers or used in connection with
16 investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning
17 bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred
18 to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat.
19 450), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations
20 Act, 1947, and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of
21 June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

22 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

1 **TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD**

2 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
3 National Mediation Board, including stenographic report-
4 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$422,000.

6 Arbitration and emergency boards: For expenses neces-
7 sary for arbitration boards established under section 7 of
8 the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U. S. C. 157),
9 and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
10 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160), including
11 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
12 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$138,000.

13 **NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD**

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
15 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including stenographic
16 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
17 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$570,000, of which not
18 less than \$216,000 shall be available for compensation (at
19 rates not in excess of \$75 per diem) and expenses of referees
20 appointed pursuant to section 3 of the Railway Labor Act,
21 as amended.

22 This title may be cited as the “National Mediation
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953”.

1 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 Payment to railroad retirement account: For annual
3 premiums after June 30, 1952, to provide for the payment
4 of all annuities, pensions, and death benefits, in accordance
5 with the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Acts of 1935
6 and 1937, as amended (45 U. S. C. 228-228s), and for
7 expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement Board in the
8 administration of said Acts as may be specifically authorized
9 annually in appropriation Acts, for crediting to the railroad
10 retirement account, an amount equal to amounts covered
11 into the Treasury (minus refunds) during each fiscal year
12 under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act (28 U. S. C.
13 1500-1538).

14 Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board (trust
15 fund) : For expenses necessary for the Railroad Retirement
16 Board, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attend-
17 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when
18 specifically authorized by the Board; and stenographic re-
19 porting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
20 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$6,207,000, to be de-
21 rived from the railroad retirement account.

22 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1953".

1 TITLE VI—FEDERAL MEDIATION AND
2 CONCILIATION SERVICE

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
4 Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-
5 Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 171–180,
6 182), including expenses of the Labor-Management Panel
7 as provided in section 205 of said Act; temporary employ-
8 ment of arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators on labor
9 relations at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem; expenses
10 of attendance at meetings concerned with labor and in-
11 dustrial relations; and services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$3,400,000.

13 Boards of inquiry: To enable the Service to pay neces-
14 sary expenses of boards of inquiry appointed by the President
15 pursuant to section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations
16 Act, 1947 (29 U. S. C. 176–180, 182), including services
17 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
18 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and rent in the District of Columbia,
19 \$47,500.

20 This title may be cited as the “Federal Mediation and
21 Conciliation Service Appropriation Act, 1953”.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

1 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained
2 in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
3 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
4 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
6 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
7 is a member of an organization that advocates, the over-
8 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
9 violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit
10 shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person
11 making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of
12 this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
14 Government employees that asserts the right to strike
15 against the Government of the United States, or that such
16 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an or-
17 ganization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government
18 of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
19 That any person who engages in a strike against the Govern-
20 ment of the United States or who is a member of an organi-
21 zation of Government employees that asserts the right to
22 strike against the Government of the United States, or who
23 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that ad-

1 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
2 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
3 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
4 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
5 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-
6 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
8 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
9 ing law.

10 SEC. 702. No part of any appropriation contained
11 in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda pur-
12 poses not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

13 (38) SEC. 703. *No part of the money appropriated by this Act*
14 *to any department, agency, or corporation or made available*
15 *for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation*
16 *which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required*
17 *to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for*
18 *personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the*
19 *fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such*
20 *department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year*
21 *in the performance of—*

22 (1) *functions performed by a person designated*
23 *as an information specialist, information and editorial*
24 *specialist, publications and information coordinator, press*

1 *relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,*
 2 *television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity ex-*
 3 *pert, or designated by any similar title, or*

4 *(2) functions performed by persons who assist*
 5 *persons performing the functions described in (1) in*
 6 *drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dis-*
 7 *seminating public information publications or releases,*
 8 *radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,*
 9 *motion pictures, and similar material,*

10 *shall be available to pay the compensation of persons perform-*
 11 *ing the functions described in (1) or (2).*

12 SEC. ~~(39)703~~ 704. In no event shall the number of
 13 passenger-carrying vehicles which may be operated during
 14 the current fiscal year at the seat of government under any
 15 appropriation or authorization in this Act exceed 50 per
 16 centum of the number in use as of June 30, 1951.

17 SEC. ~~(40)704~~ 705. No part of any appropriation con-
 18 tained in this Act, except appropriations for the Public Health
 19 Service, shall be used to pay the compensation of any em-
 20 ployee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number
 21 that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
 22 hundred and five, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and
 23 intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided,*
 24 That for purposes of this section employees shall be con-
 25 sidered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half

1 time or more in personnel administration consisting of
2 direction and administration of the personnel program; em-
3 ployment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
4 classification; employee relations and services; training;
5 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
6 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
7 and reporting.

8 (41) SEC. 705. No part of any appropriation or authorization
9 contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation
10 of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position
11 which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning
12 on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not
13 apply—

14 (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacan-
15 cies;

16 (b) to positions filled from within the Department
17 of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
18 independent agencies provided for in this Act;

19 (c) to offices or positions required by law to be
20 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
21 advice and consent of the Senate;

22 (d) to employees engaged in law enforcement in
23 the Food and Drug Administration;

24 (e) to employees of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and
25 Freedman's Hospital;

1 ~~(f)~~ to employees of educational institutions;

2 ~~(g)~~ to employees of the Vocational Rehabilitation
3 Service of the District of Columbia;

4 ~~(h)~~ to employees of the Public Health Service;

5 ~~(i)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

6 *Provided further*, That when the total number of personnel
7 subject to this section has been reduced to 85 per centum of
8 the total provided for in this Act, such limitation may cease
9 to apply and said 85 per centum shall become a ceiling for
10 employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at
11 any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again
12 become operative.

13 *SEC. 706. (a) No part of any appropriation made by*
14 *this Act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of*
15 *personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 per*
16 *centum of the amount requested for personal services for such*
17 *purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Con-*
18 *gress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each*
19 *appropriation, any part of which is available for the pay-*
20 *ment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced*
21 *by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount requested*
22 *in such budget estimates for personal services for such pur-*
23 *pose. Nothing in this section shall be construed as effecting*
24 *reductions beyond a reduction of 10 per centum from the*
25 *budget estimates for personal services.*

(b) *This section shall not apply to—*

(1) *employees in hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, or quarantine stations;*

(2) *Food and Drug Administration;*

(3) *educational institutions;*

(4) *national institutes of health, National Cancer Institute, mental health activities, National Heart Institute, and dental health activities;*

(5) *employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts; and*

(6) *National Mediation Board.*

(42)SEC. 707. *No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this Act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by Act of Congress.*

(43)SEC. 708. (a) *No appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be available to pay—*

(1) *for travel of personnel,*

(2) *for personal services of personnel above basic rates, or*

(3) *for transportation of things (other than mail),*

1 *more than 90 per centum of the amount which the budget*
2 *estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such*
3 *appropriation or authorization contemplated would be*
4 *expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and*
5 *the total amount of each appropriation, any part of*
6 *which is available for any such purpose, is hereby reduced*
7 *by an amount equal to 10 per centum of the amount*
8 *requested in such budget estimates for such purpose.*

9 *(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for—*

10 *(1) activities for hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, or*
11 *quarantine stations;*

12 *(2) Food and Drug Administration;*

13 *(3) educational institutions;*

14 *(4) national institutes of health, National Cancer*
15 *Institute, mental health activities, National Heart Insti-*
16 *tute, and dental health activities;*

17 *(5) activities paid wholly from trust funds, or funds*
18 *derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees*
19 *paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts;*
20 *and*

21 *(6) National Mediation Board.*

22 **(44)** *SEC. 709. The Secretary of Labor hereafter is author-*
23 *ized without regard to section 505 of the Classification*
24 *Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Office of*
25 *Budget and Management, in grade GS-17 in the General*

1 *Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so*
2 *long as the position is held by the present incumbent.*

3 *The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency here-*
4 *after is authorized without regard to section 505 of the*
5 *Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director,*
6 *Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Sched-*
7 *ule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as*
8 *the position is held by the present incumbent.*

9 This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security
10 Appropriation Act, 1953".

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1952.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 29 (legis-
lative day, April 24), 1952.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 7151

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 29, 1952

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued April 30, 1952

For actions of April 29, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 72

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Senate passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House sent 3rd supplemental appropriation bill to conference.

SENATE

1. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6854 (pp. 4614-7). Agreed to a modified Ferguson amendment to exempt certain bureaus from the 10% cuts on various items (p. 4615). Agreed to a Dirksen amendment limiting actual expenditures of the Treasury Department to a total of \$644,384,591 during the fiscal year, by a 46-16 vote (pp. 4615-7). Senate conferees were appointed on the bill (p. 4617).
2. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 7151 (pp. 4617-26). Agreed to a Ferguson amendment to decrease personnel services by 10% below the budget (p. 4621). Agreed to a Byrd amendment decreasing certain information and related activities by 25% below the budget (pp. 4624-5). Senate conferees were appointed on the bill (p. 4626).
3. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Sen. Fulbright spoke in favor of S. 515, to make various amendments to the RFC Act (pp. 4628-30).
4. ADJOURNED until Thurs., May 1 (p. 4634).

HOUSE

5. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Reps. Cannon, Rooney, Fogarty, Taber, and Wigglesworth were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 6947 (p. 4635). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 22.
6. PURCHASING. The Armed Services Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 7405, to provide for an effective supply-management organization within the Department of Defense by establishing a single supply cataloging system, the standardization of supplies, and the more efficient use of supply.

testing, inspection, and acceptance of facilities and services (p. D389).

7. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee granted an open rule providing for 1 hour's debate on H. R. 5368, authorizing construction and maintenance of certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. (p. D391).

8. ADJOURNED in respect to the memory of Rep. Murray of Wis. General debate on the agricultural appropriation bill is to begin today, Apr. 30.

BILL INTRODUCED

9. PERSONNEL. H. R. 7641, by Rep. Miller, Calif., to provide benefits for certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost rights with respect to grade, time in grade, and rate of pay because of the Japanese relocation program during World War II; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 4643).

MEASURE APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

10. FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 427, appropriating \$25,000,000 additional for disaster relief for the fiscal year 1952. Approved Apr. 24 (Public Law 326, 82nd Cong.).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. MINERALS. Sen. Young inserted a Business Week article illustrating the potentialities of North Dakota's 600 billion tons of lignite coal deposits in producing cheap electric power for building of future industry in that State (pp. A2693-4).

12. CIVIL DEFENSE. Rep. Price inserted Federal Civil Defense Administrator Caldwell's recent statement made at a press briefing in Las Vegas, Nev., wherein he outlined four principal requirements for the development of a strong civil defense program (pp. A2698-9).

13. NATURAL RESOURCES. Rep. Hope inserted his statement made at the seventeenth North American Wildlife Conference, Miami, Fla., criticizing the lack of an integrated natural resources conservation program. He said division of responsibility among Federal agencies for soil conservation, watershed protection, reforestation, irrigation, drainage, navigation, and flood control caused unnecessary duplication, overlapping, rivalry, inefficiency, and waste (pp. A2705-7).

14. FLOOD CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. George claiming the recurrence of disastrous floods every year in the Verdigris and Neosho River Valleys (Kans.) "is due to the fact that Congress has not provided money to construct dams proposed by the Army engineers" (p. A2708).

HOUSE (continued)

15. PUBLIC LANDS. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 3540, to establish more appropriate boundaries for Badlands National Monument (S. Dak.) by providing for exchange of lands located within the monument by Interior Department for equivalent USDA Badlands Fall River soil conservation project lands situated outside monument boundaries. The measure provides for transfer of jurisdiction of lands eliminated from the monument to this Department and administration thereof under title 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. (Apr. 28. p. 4555.)

Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] are detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senators from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL and Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senators from Ohio [Mr. TAFT and Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is paired with the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oregon would vote "yea" and the Senator from Alabama would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—46

Aiken	Frear	Mundt
Bennett	Fulbright	O'Connor
Brewster	George	Robertson
Butler, Md.	Gillette	Schoeppel
Butler, Nebr.	Hendrickson	Seaton
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Smith, Maine
Cain	Hoey	Smith, N. J.
Capehart	Ives	Smith, N. C.
Carlson	Jennier	Sparkman
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Stennis
Dirksen	Kerr	Thye
Dworshak	Kerr	Wiley
Eastland	Long	Williams
Eaton	Malone	Young
Ferguson	Martin	
Flanders	McCarthy	

NAYS—16

Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Moody
Clements	Johnson, S. C.	Murray
Connally	Kilgore	Neely
Cordon	Langer	O'Mahoney
Hayden	Lehman	
Hennings	Maybank	

NOT VOTING—34

Anderson	Kefauver	Nixon
Benton	Knowland	Pastore
Bricker	Lodge	Russell
Bridges	Magnuson	Saltonstall
Douglas	McCarran	Smathers
Duff	McClellan	Taft
Ellender	McFarland	Tobey
Green	McKellar	Underwood
Hill	McMahon	Watkins
Holland	Millikin	Welker
Humphrey	Monroney	
Hunt	Morse	

So Mr. DIRKSEN's amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still open to amendment. If there is no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks be authorized to change the section and paragraph numbers to conform to the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KILGORE. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. ECTON, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY,
APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7151, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. CHAVEZ obtained the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Senate be in order. This bill carries only a few billion dollars.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is right, Mr. President; and they are for the humanities.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. I do not yield at this particular moment.

Mr. President, I have not often seen so many Senators in the Chamber at the beginning of the consideration of an appropriation bill as are present at this time. I ask them, as a personal favor to me, to allow me to complete my statement.

The committee tried to make its action in keeping with what it considers to be the feeling of Senators from the individual States. The amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$1,783,242,-968. The Senate committee increased that amount by \$2,801,832. The amount of the bill reported by the Senate committee is \$1,786,044,800.

I wish to impress upon Senators that during weeks of trials and tribulations the members of the subcommittee, both majority and minority, sincerely tried to give proper consideration to the testimony so that we could in good faith present to the Members of this body what we thought would represent the necessary funds to carry out the functions of the Federal Security Agency, the Department of Labor, and other related agencies. I take this occasion to thank the majority members of the subcommittee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and other Senators. I especially wish to thank the minority members of the subcommittee, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] for the work they did in trying to present to the full committee and to the Senate something which might be of help

in arriving at a decision as to the proper appropriations.

The bill was reported unanimously from the full committee, with certain amendments suggested by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. The bill was carefully considered by every member of the committee.

In order to impress upon Senators the fact that we have just as much desire to reduce appropriations as has any other Senator, I ask the Senate to be patient with me while I read the brief statement which I made at the beginning of the hearings:

The chairman of the committee decided to hold these hearings at the earliest possible date due to the fact that he wanted to get these bills on the floor at the earliest possible moment. I do not believe that it makes for sound government to have the Congress wait until September or October to know just exactly how much money the Congress is going to appropriate to continue their functions for the fiscal year on which they are operating. I believe that we will be able to present this bill on the floor of the Senate within the not too far distant future, of course, if the House acts in the way I feel they are going to act.

Now, before proceeding with the hearing I have a short statement to make.

At the outset, I feel impelled to refer briefly to the general fiscal plight with which we are confronted.

The 1953 budget contemplates the expenditure of \$85,000,000,000. The estimated receipts are approximately \$71,000,000,000, some \$14,000,000,000 below the estimated expenditures—a deficit of \$14,000,000,000, a tremendous sum. Not until the fiscal year 1941—save for 2 years in World War I—did the total annual appropriations exceed \$10,000,000,000. And judging from comments of leaders on the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Senate Finance Committee, it appears highly unlikely that additional taxes will be voted this year.

Our constituents, the source of Government revenues, are complaining of the high taxes, and, more important here, Government waste and spending financed by borrowing. As their Representatives we are importuned to take action to reduce the heavy and onerous load of taxation. That can be accomplished in two ways: Directly by reducing taxes, and indirectly by reducing appropriations. We are dealing with appropriations only here and must discharge our trust, by the infinite examination of requests for funds—and that we propose to do.

In some areas we must provide funds to do a prescribed job within a definite time limit for school construction and for hospital construction. There is not much opportunity for economy—or perhaps a better term would be "parsimony"—in such fields. The same condition exists with respect to the work in the health field—to our attempts to make available to our citizens protection against heart disease, cancer, and mental disorders, to mention only a few. And I must add to this list the program for our children.

I have, from time to time in the past, invited—no, urged—the Government's witnesses to suggest to us where cuts could be made in the estimates. But to no avail. And what happened? When we took the bill to the floor almost any motion to reduce was shouted through.

Experience dictates then that we must reduce, judiciously, I hope, the estimates in committee in order to forestall precipitate floor action. It is incumbent upon us in committee to approve appropriations to provide necessary and essential governmental

services for our citizens. It is incumbent upon us all to see that no request is made, or approved, for funds beyond the capacity of the citizens to provide through tax payments. But, judging from expressions from home, the citizenry seems to think that the latter limit has been exceeded.

We must be practical. We must determine if the purpose for which funds are requested is essential and necessary. And then before an appropriation is recommended we must determine if the available public moneys are sufficient to finance the program.

We as individuals must measure all our spending desires by these two criteria: Is it necessary and have we the money? Is it being unreasonable to expect the Government, which derives its revenues from us individuals collectively, to use the same standards?

We have with us this morning the Honorable Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor.

I hope, Mr. Secretary, that I have been able to impress upon you what I have really in mind by those few brief remarks.

I notice, Mr. Secretary, in looking over the budget figures that you have an increase in this year's estimate of \$43,403,500 over the 1952 appropriation. There seems to be only one item in the minus column.

Mr. President, I wish again to thank the members of the subcommittee, both of the majority and the minority. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] gave valuable time and effort in order to arrive at what it was thought would be a reasonable amount of money for these agencies. I wish to thank also the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECKEN], and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], who devoted many days to listening to the testimony. It was a heartbreaking undertaking. We presented to the full committee what we thought were reasonable appropriations to enable the agencies covered by the bill to perform their necessary functions.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, has the Senator from New Mexico concluded his statement?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield the floor?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield the floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senate to section 139 of the Legislative Reorganization Act, which I shall read. It is the law of the land. Section 139 reads as follows:

No general appropriation bill shall be considered in either House unless, prior to the consideration of such bill, printed committee hearings and reports on such bill have been available for at least three calendar days for the Members of the House in which such bill is to be considered.

Mr. President, it is my understanding that the printed hearings have been available for some days, but in the committee room, and came to the floor of the Senate only yesterday. It is also true, I believe, that the report of the committee was first made available at 10 o'clock this morning. Therefore the Members of the Senate who are not members of the Committee on Appropriations have not had an opportunity to study the report and the bill.

The Legislative Reorganization Act was designed to provide more deliberate consideration of appropriations bills on the floor of the Senate. Therefore I regretfully must make the point of order that the consideration of the bill is out of order because the 3-day legal limit applicable to the report on the bill has not been observed.

It is not my intention to tie up the proceedings, but I do think that we should not be hurried into a consideration of appropriation bills and that we should have time for an adequate study of the facts.

I therefore make the point of order that consideration of this appropriation bill is out of order.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like in good conscience to believe that the Senator from Illinois is always trying to do the right thing in behalf of the people of the United States. I should also like to think that there are other Senators aside from the Senator from Illinois who are also honest and sincere in their efforts to serve the Government and the people in complete accordance with the oath subscribed to by them.

Mr. President, I shall tell the Senator from Illinois that I subscribed to this oath:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign, and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter: So help you God.

More times than the Senator from Illinois I have answered "I do."

Mr. President, I try to believe that the Senator from Illinois is actually trying to save a dime, although sometimes I doubt it. I may say to him, however, that the RECORD of yesterday will show that the Senate in its judgment, regardless of the merits of the judgment, tacitly agreed to consider this bill today.

I believe the Senator from Illinois is endeavoring to save some money. If that is what he is trying to do why not let the Senate have an opportunity to agree or disagree with him? If he wants to reduce the proposed public-health appropriations, well and good. The same thing applies to any other suggestion he may wish to make with regard to economy.

However, Mr. President, I am becoming tired of having one Senator put in jeopardy the good faith and the hard work of other Senators, whether they be of the majority or of the minority.

I believe that the point of order has been made too late.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say, first, that I not only did not question the fidelity to duty of the senior Senator from New Mexico, but that I have never even thought that he has not been faithful to his duty. I have the highest respect for the Senator from New Mexico. He is able, patriotic, high-minded, and conscientious man, and he

faithfully fulfills the oath which he took, and which all of us took when we were sworn in as Members of this body. I am certainly not talking about that at all.

I read from the law of the United States, which requires 3 days to elapse after the report on a general appropriation bill has been submitted before such a bill can be considered by the Senate. This was not a capricious decision of Congress. The law was enacted because previously appropriation bills had been brought hurriedly to the floor and rushed through without giving Members an opportunity to know what they contained.

I have no desire to tie up the Senate. All I am asking for is a few hours in which to study the bill and the report in order to acquaint myself with what is contained in them. I say this with full appreciation of the difficulty under which the Committee on Appropriations has been laboring and with full appreciation of the fine spirit of the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I do not know how the Chair will rule on the point of order raised by the Senator from Illinois, but I believe, irrespective of the law, that the Senate controls its own rules. Yesterday the Senate provided formally and officially that this bill should be taken up today.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask my good friend, the Senator from New Mexico, whose opinion I value very highly, whether he would be willing to take up this bill tomorrow.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I always try to please my colleagues. I go out of my way to agree with my colleagues. However, unless the bill is taken up today, it is not my intention to take it up before the 19th of May.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from New Mexico would not take it up tomorrow?

Mr. CHAVEZ. No.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I hope that the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from New Mexico can work out an agreement to take up the bill as soon as possible. I realize the predicament we find ourselves in at the present time because this question has arisen.

So far as the report is concerned, I think it has not been on the desks the required number of days. But at the same time we must acknowledge that this bill was called to the attention of the Senate; and the Senate unanimously, I believe, agreed to take up the bill today.

If we can work out an arrangement to consider the bill within a reasonable time, such an arrangement will expedite the handling of the business of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina be willing to yield temporarily, in order to permit me to make a statement, without causing the Senator from South Carolina to lose the floor?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, as I understand the present situation, it is that there is a parliamentary vacuum, so to speak, in that no other bills are ready for consideration; that it may be difficult for the Senator in charge of this bill to be present during the next several days; and that if the bill is not taken up at this time, the Senate will, so to speak, mark time, and will not be able to consider any bill within the next few days, and thus there will be a loss of time when time is very precious.

Under these circumstances, Mr. President, I am willing to withdraw my point of order, on the one condition that it is understood that the withdrawal of the point of order will not prejudice the right of any Senator to make a similar point of order on future occasions. I wish it understood that if in the future a motion is made to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of a bill with respect to which the legally required 3-day limit has not been observed, I shall raise the point of order.

However, in this case I am willing to withdraw the point of order in the interest of speed and to accommodate the members of the Appropriations Committee.

On the other hand, I do not want this action to be regarded as a precedent, so that in the future appropriation bills will go through with the speed of greased lightning without affording the Members who are on the floor an opportunity to give adequate consideration to the bills.

Therefore, Mr. President, I withdraw the point of order on the condition that it is understood that we may have a pledge from the acting majority leader and from representatives of the Appropriations Committee that in the future the proper 3-day requirement will be observed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois does not need such a pledge. He is correct in his statement of the basis of the point of order.

Let me say that the only reason why this situation exists today is that on yesterday it was understood that this bill would be considered today. However, the Senator from Illinois is correct in his statement of the ordinary requirement, and he can make such a point of order at any time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understand so, because my point of order is based on the Legislative Reorganization Act.

At this time let me inquire whether I have the assurance of the acting majority leader that in the future the legally required 3-day limit will be observed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as the acting majority leader and as an individual Senator, I cannot assure the Senator from Illinois what the action of any of my colleagues will be. However, I think I can assure the Senator from Illinois with some safety, after counseling with the Parliamentarian and

others, that under section 139 of the Legislative Reorganization Act the Senator's point of order does lie. Therefore, if at any time the Appropriations Committee should seek to have an appropriation bill considered before the hearings on the bill and the report had been printed and had been available to Members for the required number of days, any individual Senator could make a point of order, and the point of order would be sustained.

Of course, after the Appropriations Committee has had this notice served upon it by the Senator from Illinois, I cannot imagine that the committee would attempt to circumvent the plain provisions of the statute.

I am grateful to the Senator from Illinois for his consideration in connection with the pending bill. His attitude is a generous one, and I believe it will result in the saving of some time and money.

In this particular instance, I believe there are not too many highly controversial provisions in the bill. However, I can well understand that the Senator from Illinois would wish to have assurance that if in the future the Appropriations Committee seeks to have a bill considered by the Senate in violation of section 139 of the Legislative Reorganization Act, he will not be foreclosed from making a point of order. I am sure such a point of order will be in order at any time; and I am also confident that if the point of order is made, the Chair will sustain it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will my colleague yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In connection with the point of order, I should like to propound a parliamentary inquiry at this time, for the purpose of having a ruling and in order to ascertain whether a point of order in connection with the measure now before the Senate must be made when the bill is called up for consideration, or whether the point of order can be made at any time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate rules provide that a point of order can be made at any time, except when a vote is being taken. The Chair believes that is the only exception.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Do I correctly understand that at any time during the consideration of the bill, a point of order can be made because of the fact there has been a failure to file the report on the bill within three calendar days?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The present occupant of the chair understands that to be the case and refers the Senator from Illinois to rule XX.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am interested in knowing whether the point of order must be made when the bill is called up for consideration or whether the point of order can be made at any time when the bill is being considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Rule XX provides, in part, that—

A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. So a point of order can be made at any time. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is the opinion of the present occupant of the chair.

The Chair now understands that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has withdrawn his point of order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, Mr. President, I have withdrawn my point of order in the interest of speeding up the legislative process and in order to accommodate the members of the Appropriations Committee.

However, with all the good spirit in the world and with no desire to be an obstructionist, I must give notice that in the future I shall raise such a point of order if the 3-day waiting period has not been observed.

I now withdraw my point of order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Illinois very much.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I now ask that the bill be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will state the first amendment of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 11, after the figures "\$1,764,600", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the compensation of the Solicitor shall be \$14,800 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Employment Security," on page 4, line 9, after the word "which", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics," on page 8, line 20, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$5,390,000" and insert "\$5,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Federal Security Agency—Food and Drug Administration," on page 11, line 12, after the word "operations", to strike out "\$5,600,000" and insert "\$5,637,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Freedmen's Hospital," on page 12, line 12, after the word "university", to strike out "\$2,831,500" and insert "\$2,890,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 15, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$18,223,261" and insert "\$18,678,261", and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$18,048,261" and insert "\$18,503,261."

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The Chair would like to make a request of the Senator from New Mexico: The present occupant of the chair did not realize that this amendment would be reached so

soon, and the Senator now occupying the chair has an amendment to offer to this committee amendment. Therefore, will the Senator from New Mexico ask to have this committee amendment passed over?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, Mr. President; I ask that the committee amendment be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, this committee amendment will be passed over until the other committee amendments have been considered or until such time as the Senator now occupying the chair is able to submit his amendment to the committee amendment.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 22, after the word "same", to strike out "\$2,928,000" and insert "\$2,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation," on page 17, line 6, after the word "agency", to strike out "\$22,500,000" and insert "\$22,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on page 19, line 13, after the word "determine", to strike out "\$9,900,000" and insert "\$9,850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 25, after the word "only", to strike out "\$16,370,000" and insert "\$16,150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 9, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$5,900,000" and insert "\$5,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 4, after the word "the", where it occurs the second time, to strike out "purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, and", and in line 6, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 14, after the word "research", to strike out "\$16,500,000" and insert "\$16,550,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 24, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$15,250,000" and insert "\$17,887,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 3, after the word "diseases", to strike out "\$10,700,000" and insert "\$10,895,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 6, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$9,600,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 15, after the word "only", to strike

out "\$3,300,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "St. Elizabeths Hospital", on page 26, line 9, after the word "illness", to strike out "\$2,485,000" and insert "\$2,520,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 25, after the word "expended", to insert "of which not to exceed \$300,000 shall be used for the construction, equipment, and furnishing of a chapel."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 27, line 8, after the word "unions", to strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 16, after the word "than", to strike out "\$60,000,000" and insert "\$61,000,000," and in line 18, after the word "fund", to insert "of which \$60,000 shall be available until expended for the preparation of preliminary plans and specifications for a building for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, and may be transferred to the General Services Administration for such purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 8, after "(42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V)", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$27,600,000", and in line 13, after the word "State", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That, in computing allotments to States under sections 502, 512, and 521 (a) of such act for the current fiscal year, balances in allotments previously made to States which remain available in the Federal Treasury for payment to them as of July 1, 1952, shall be taken into account by (1) adding the total of such balances to the appropriation herein made, and (2) subtracting from each resulting allotment to any State under section 502 (a), 512 (a), or 521 (a) any balance in any prior allotment under such section which remains available in the Federal Treasury for payment to it as of such date but with such adjustments as may be necessary to assure that this proviso does not operate to deprive any State of any balance in an allotment previously made to it under such section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 5, after the word "Security", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$170,000," and in line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$118,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator", on page 31, line 4, after the word "Administrator", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$950,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 9, after the word "Services", to strike out "\$1,870,000" and insert "\$1,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 14, after the word "Counsel", to

strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$375,000", and in line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$375,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 8, after the word "Agency", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$50,000", and in line 12, after the word "reimbursed", to insert "in advance."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—National Labor Relations Board," on page 34, line 13, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$8,317,668" and insert "\$9,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VII—General provisions," on page 40, after line 4, to strike out:

SEC. 705. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

(b) to positions filled from within the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies provided for in this act;

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(d) to employees engaged in law enforcement in the Food and Drug Administration;

(e) to employees of St. Elizabeths Hospital and Freedman's Hospital;

(f) to employees of educational institutions;

(g) to employees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the District of Columbia;

(h) to employees of the Public Health Service;

(i) to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3:

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 85 percent of the total provided for in this act, such limitation may cease to apply and said 85 percent shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 705. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

(b) to positions filled from within and by transfer to the department or agency;

(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(d) to St. Elizabeths Hospital and Freedmen's Hospital;

(e) to the Public Health Service;

(f) to educational institutions;

(g) to the Children's Bureau;

(h) to employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, and to employees paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts; and

(i) to personnel engaged in law enforcement: *Provided further*, That when the total

number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 percent of the total provided for in the budget estimates for 1953, this section may cease to apply.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk a perfecting amendment, which I offer for myself and for the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In lieu of the amendment reported by the committee, on page 41, line 10, to page 42, line 10, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. —. (a) No part of any appropriation made by this act for any purpose shall be used for the payment of personal services in excess of an amount equal to 90 percent of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for the payment of personal services for any purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for personal services for such purpose. Nothing in this section shall be construed as effecting reductions beyond a reduction of 10 percent from the budget estimates for personal services.

(b) This section shall not apply to—

- (1) employees in hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, or quarantine stations;
- (2) Food and Drug Administration;
- (3) educational institutions;
- (4) National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, mental health activities, National Heart Institute, and dental health activities;
- (5) employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts; and
- (6) National Mediation Board.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Michigan that this amendment was agreed to and included in a prior bill. We discussed this amendment in committee. I believe that, with the exemptions made in the appropriation bill as to particular units, we may in good faith take this amendment to conference for discussion. So that will dispose of the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Very well. I believe it will be necessary to take a vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the last of the committee amendments.

The last amendment was, on page 42, after line 10, to insert a new section 706, as follows:

SEC. 706. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or any funds made available for expenditure by this act, shall be used for the purpose of acquiring, seizing, or operating any plant, facility, or other property, unless the acquisition, seizure, or operation of such plant, facility, or other property is authorized by act of Congress.

Mr. ECTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be vacated and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question is on the committee amendment on page 42, after line 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, one committee amendment was passed over in order to afford the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] an opportunity to offer an amendment to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that that amendment was on page 15. The clerk will state the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 15, at the beginning of line 1, the committee proposes to strike out "\$18,223,261" and insert "\$18,678,261"; and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$18,048,261" and insert "\$18,503,261."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, to the committee amendment I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendments, on page 15, in line 1, it is proposed to strike the numeral "\$18,678,261" and insert "\$19,123,261"; and in line 4, it is proposed to strike out the numeral "\$18,503,261" and insert "\$18,958,261."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Mississippi to the committee amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, this amendment is offered on behalf of myself, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. The amendment pertains to the Federal contribution to the vocational education funds—a program which has been in operation throughout all the States for more than a quarter of a century. The Federal Government puts up a relatively minor part of the funds for the teaching of the courses made available under the program. Some of the funds come from local taxation, some from State appropriations, and some from the Federal contribution. This program is designed to help train the future farmers of America and the future homemakers of America and it applies to the agricultural program. It comes under the Barden Act—an authorization law which covers a 5-year program. The pending bill, as it came from the House, carried the figure of

\$18,223,261. The committee amendment would increase that to \$18,678,261—an increase of \$455,000. The amendment offered on the floor would merely add an additional increase of \$445,000, which is within the budget figure.

Mr. CHAVEZ rose.

Mr. STENNIS. May I state the purpose? These funds will be used primarily for an extension of the vocational training program, particularly in what is called distributive education, which is giving the town youth and even the city youth some vocational training.

I am glad now to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I may say to the Senator from Mississippi that, in the subcommittee hearings, we heard testimony on this subject, and the subcommittee restored the entire amount of approximately \$900,000. The figures now appearing in the bill represent the action afterwards taken by the full committee, but it was the judgment of the subcommittee, consisting of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and other Senators, even the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]—

Mr. STENNIS. Yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That the \$900,000, the amounts referred to by the Senator from Mississippi, should be restored. That was the action of the subcommittee.

Mr. STENNIS. I certainly appreciate the contribution of the Senator from New Mexico in setting forth those facts.

Mr. President, when a minute examination is made of this program and it is observed how sound and how far-reaching it is, one cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that it requires such a small sum of money.

If the Senate will indulge me for a moment, I should like to refer briefly to an experience I had in Vicksburg, Miss., last fall, where the home demonstration agent had 28 farm-community leaders, who were ladies, present for a conference. After the program was concluded, I was approached by a number of ladies who live within the limits of that fine city, who said, "We want a program in this kind of work to extend to those of us who live in the town; and not only to us, but also to our children." The distributive education for which these small sums are asked is a part of, or an extension of the very fine vocational agricultural education program.

Let me make this point, Mr. President. We are appropriating and, I think, rightfully, many hundreds of millions of dollars to extend technical assistance throughout the world. I consider that to be one of the soundest programs we have, so long as we do not put too much money into it. But this item, Mr. President, covers a mere fragmentary program for extension of technical assistance to our own boys and girls. As the chairman of the subcommittee has said, it comes before the Senate with a unanimous report from the subcommittee. I submit that the only trouble with this program is that it is too small.

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be very happy to yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. ECTON. I should like to say, Mr. President, that I wholeheartedly agree with the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi. Those of us who worked on the subcommittee realized the valuable work which has been accomplished through vocational education. We would have recommended a greater sum to the full committee, but we realized that all Members of the Senate are vitally interested in these programs and know how they operate in their own communities and States.

I am happy that the Senator from Mississippi has suggested this very modest increase, as it appears to me, and I shall be happy to support it.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I greatly appreciate the very fine remarks of the Senator from Montana who has been familiar with the program from the beginning.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment, because, while it is said that it involves only a small sum of money, \$445,000, it is, in effect, Federal aid to education. There can be no doubt about that.

Let us look at what Mr. McGrath said, which will be found at the bottom of page 306 of the hearings on this bill:

Mr. Chairman, we have some evidence to show that the cut in distributive education was responsible for the stopping of some programs in local communities in the distributive education field. What happened was that the communities in which there is a good deal of money were able to carry some of these programs on their own appropriations.

On the other hand, some communities were not able to do this and those communities are often those in which this kind of service is most needed. In those communities they had to drop the distributive education courses.

Mr. President, the money does not all go to training along agricultural lines. It goes to train people for work in grocery stores, behind the soda fountains in drug stores, and in various large establishments. Thus, it happens that by means of this educational process, large merchandising firms do not have to train their employees. The money is appropriated to high schools in order that they may do the training. Therefore, the Government is taking over that burden.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be happy to yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Does the Senator from Michigan think that this small amount of money is sufficient to blanket the United States and train department-store employees? Is that the Senator's argument?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am saying what the record shows.

Page 79 of the side slips set forth that grants to the States for distributive education have stimulated the development of vocational courses for trades personnel and have enabled an estimated half

million youths to earn while they learn.

It is an educational process. It should be carried out in the schools, but not with Federal money.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. What is wrong with it in conjunction with the American way of life?

Mr. FERGUSON. Nothing, except that we are appropriating money from the Federal Treasury. I am not opposed to education, of course; I believe in education, but I do not want to appropriate Federal money for educational purposes. It is a matter of principle with me. We are asked to appropriate \$445,000 and grant it to schools for a particular kind of education. I say that the kind of education it provides for should be supported by the States.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Last year there appeared before the committee a little girl from Rome, Ga., and a child of 15 years of age from somewhere in West Virginia. They were ordinary everyday run-of-the-mine Americans trying to get from their Government the equality of opportunity about which we love to talk. Because we try to spend \$450,000 on this particular item, complaint is made. I do not think there is anything wrong with it when we think about the Constitution and realize that all men are created equal and everyone should have equality of opportunity. I do not think we should object to giving the children of West Virginia, Georgia, or any other State of the Union what the Constitution guarantees. What are we appropriating for great corporations in order that they may make ammunition with which to destroy people? I never heard the Senator from Michigan objecting to appropriations of millions of dollars to enable large corporations to construct armaments and munitions of war which are used to destroy human beings.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator believe in Federal aid to education?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will answer the Senator's question. When we ask a boy from Michigan, or New Mexico, or Virginia, or North Carolina to come forward, and we say to him, "You will be sent to Korea; you are going to be trained; your only decoration may be a white cross," I believe it is the duty of the Government to educate him.

Mr. FERGUSON. Then the Senator does believe in Federal aid to education.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator believe that all our people should be educated through Federal funds?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Not necessarily through Federal funds, but I think we have a responsibility. Let me remind the Senator from Michigan that more than 6,000,000 loyal, good, patriotic American boys, who were willing to make the supreme sacrifice, if necessary, failed to meet the requisite qualifications and could not serve their country during the last war. I think it is at least the duty of the Government to prepare them.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from New Mexico has a right to believe in Federal aid to education. The Senator from Michigan does not believe in Federal aid to education, and, therefore, he is opposing it. This fund is different from some of the other funds. I am familiar with the George-Barden Act. Some of the funds go to those outside the schools, but this money is put into high schools as part of an educational fund, and therefore it is Federal aid to education. Yes; there is a small amount of money involved, but once we start on this road we are adopting the philosophy of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee who believes that we should go the whole way in Federal aid to education.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Wait a minute. I believe the Government was created for all of us, not for only a few automobile manufacturers in Michigan. I believe that a child in South Carolina, a child in Georgia, yes, a child in Michigan, is entitled to as many benefits from Government as is the manufacturer of automobiles.

Mr. FERGUSON. I do not know how automobile manufacturers got into this discussion. I fail to see any relevancy in the suggestion as to them. This amendment would mean the beginning of a movement to train sales people for stores and merchandising establishments. I hope the Senate will not increase the amount.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Does the Senator believe that under all circumstances the Federal Government should never contribute any aid for education, especially in a situation such as now confronts us, with the country lacking hundreds of thousands of schools? There are children in Washington, D. C., who cannot go to school all day because facilities are lacking. It seems to me there ought to be some assistance from the Federal Government to enable children to have an opportunity to be educated.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree that they ought to be educated, and there is means available for that purpose at the present time. Education should be handled at the local level. It is a matter of State rights. It is a matter of the States controlling the education of the youth of America. I do not want to see the control of education transferred to Washington. I do not want to see a time come when teachers in the schools will have to come to Washington to lobby for funds.

I have been a school teacher in my time. I taught in the public schools, and I was the principal of a school. So I think I know something about the educational system and educational problems. I hope and pray that we will retain control of our educational system back home, and not transfer it to Washington, to be supported from the Public Treasury as a Federal project. That is how I feel about the matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7151

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CHAVEZ to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, the following amendment, viz: After section 706 insert the following:

1 SEC. 707. The Secretary of Labor hereafter is author-
2 ized without regard to section 505 of the Classification
3 Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Office of
4 Budget and Management, in grade GS-17 in the General
5 Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so
6 long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

7 The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency here-
8 after is authorized without regard to section 505 of the

- 1 Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director,
2 Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule
3 established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the
4 position is held by the present incumbent.

82ND CONGRESS
2ND SESSION

H. R. 7151

AMENDMENT

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APRIL 24, 1952

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator from Michigan take the position that he is opposed to all vocational education if the Federal Government makes any contribution whatsoever to it?

Mr. FERGUSON. No; but this money would go to the schools and would, therefore, be direct aid to public education.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Does not the Senator from Michigan know that, except as to administrative costs, all the funds would be paid to local schools and would be used by them along with their own funds and funds from the States?

Mr. FERGUSON. I did not know the funds were to go to public schools.

Mr. CHAVEZ. They would go to the schools, and there are no administrative funds involved whatsoever.

Mr. FERGUSON. A part would go directly to the schools, and I am opposed to it.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It would all go to the schools.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to point out a paragraph in the committee report, which refers to the recommendation in the bill, and which reads as follows:

This recommendation would provide \$455,000 for vocational education in distributive occupations, a decrease of \$445,000 from the budget estimate and a like decrease from the 1952 appropriation, but only 25 percent of the amount available in prior years, and only 18 percent of the amount authorized for this purpose in the Vocational Education Act of 1946.

Mr. President, the able Senator from Mississippi has made a very fine statement, and I hope sympathetic consideration will be given to this proposed amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I feel I should say a word before a vote is taken on this amendment. There is so much apprehension about vocational training and education that I wish the American people could have before them today a plain chart showing what the United States has contributed to vocational and technical training in all the countries of the globe. It exceeds all we are doing for our own children.

Less than 50 percent of our children now have access to vocational and technical training that will really be of service to them and to the Nation. Every other country on earth, including Russia, is rapidly increasing its vocational training. We would be very shortsighted if we denied a small item of \$445,000, which only restores the amount to what it was in 1951, and to the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. The budget has never recommended more than about two-thirds of what has been authorized. Our schools cannot be operated by whittling away the small appropriations they receive from Congress, which, of course, must be matched.

I hope very much that the Senate will adopt the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] be associated with me as an author of the amendment just agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment for myself, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. In effect, it is the same kind of amendment that was placed in the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill. It proposes a limitation of 90 percent of the amount of the budget estimates for the following items: For travel of personnel, for personal services of personnel above basic rates—that is, for overtime—or for transportation of things other than mail.

The amendment does not apply to appropriations for six items, the items which were excepted from the so-called 10-percent amendment which has been previously offered.

I hope the amendment will be agreed to. It is the same as the amendment made to the previous bill.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I am willing to accept the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 42, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 707. (a) No appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be available to pay—

- (1) for travel of personnel;
- (2) For personal services of personnel above basic rates; or
- (3) for transportation of things (other than mail);

more than 90 percent of the amount which the budget estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such estimates heretofore submitted in connection with such appropriation or authorization contemplated would be expended therefrom for such purposes, respectively; and the total amount of each appropriation, any part of which is available for any such purpose, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount requested in such budget estimates for such purpose.

(b) This section shall not apply to appropriations for—

- (1) activities for hospitals, dispensaries, clinics, or quarantine stations;
- (2) food and drug administration;
- (3) educational institutions;
- (4) National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, mental health activities, National Heart Institute, and dental health activities;
- (5) activities paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts; and
- (6) National Mediation Board.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I accept the amendment.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the author of the amendment if it applies to the narcotic sanitariums of the Public Health Institute at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. FERGUSON. They are excepted under the hospital provision.

Mr. CHAVEZ. They are special exemptions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I submit an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to insert after section 706 the following new section:

SEC. 707. The Secretary of Labor hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Office of Budget and Management, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The Administrator of the Federal Security Agency hereafter is authorized without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 to place the position of Director, Budget and Finance, in grade GS-17 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico wish to be recognized?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have no comment to make on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, at the end of line 20, it is proposed to insert the following:

For the construction of a building or buildings to accommodate approximately 25 additional children, \$90,000: Provided, however, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia enter into contract with Columbia Institution for the Deaf for education of all resident deaf children of the District of Columbia.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I think my proposed amendment needs perhaps only a word of explanation. On April 18 the Columbia Institution for the Deaf was advised by the Board of Education of the District of Columbia that the Board had requested of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia that, beginning with the school year 1952-53, all resident deaf children of the District be admitted to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. At the present time only white children are admitted from the District of Columbia to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. If this amendment should become effective, about 25 additional children would need facilities at the Colum-

bia Institution for the Deaf. The appropriation proposed by the amendment is merely to provide for the building, to fulfill the need should the agreement be entered into by the Commissioners. If the Commissioners should not enter into the agreement, of course, the building would not be necessary, and the funds would not be used.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, of course this amendment if agreed to, will be in conference. I believe that there is plenty of merit in the amendment, and I am willing to accept it, if that is agreeable to the Senate, and take it to conference.

Mr. FREAR. I thank the Senator from New Mexico very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and myself I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, between lines 8 and 9, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 702. (b) No part of the money appropriated by this act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services, heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, last year when we were considering a similar bill the Senator from Virginia proposed this amendment, which was adopted by the Senate and taken to conference. The chairman of the subcommittee is willing now to accept the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that this amendment would reduce the publicity and propaganda costs of the Government by 25 percent.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement in explanation of the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BYRD IN CONNECTION WITH AMENDMENT TO LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL WHICH WOULD REDUCE BY 25 PERCENT FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR PUBLICITY AND PROPAGANDA

The purpose of this amendment is to correct one of the worst abuses in the Federal service—that is the exploitation of facilities to disseminate public information for publicity and propaganda purposes.

The effect of the amendment would be to limit expenditure of funds appropriated in this act for personal service to 75 percent of the amount requested by the President in his budget estimates to pay employees whose functions are those of publicity experts, their assistants, and those engaged in related supporting activities such as typing, mimeographing, mailing, and so forth.

Any reduction in personal service funds resulting from this amendment could, of course, be applied to the requirements of other amendments to the bill reducing personal service funds.

Notwithstanding the fact that, by act of Congress, it has been illegal since 1913 for any Government agency to employ publicity experts unless appropriations are specifically made for that purpose, virtually every agency of the Government is now employing such people. In some instances they are called by some other name. I do not contend that this amendment will cure the evil, but it will be another step in that direction.

An identical amendment was adopted and incorporated in nearly all of the appropriation bills last year. This amendment does not extend last year's reductions because it is based on this year's budget recommendations by the President. As nearly as can be determined from the appendix to the budget, the agencies included in the pending bill last year employed 121 publicity experts, and the President is now recommending for next year a total of 117. The salaries of these 117 people are estimated at nearly \$1,000,000. When the salaries of the unidentifiable assistants and incidental costs and expenses are added, the sum will easily double and probably treble. This amendment would reduce the requested funds for personal service used to employ these people by 25 percent.

I serve notice at this time that this amendment will be offered to each of the appropriation bills as they come before the Senate.

If the amendment is administered in accordance with its intent it will in some measure eliminate abuse in the form of propagandizing of political figures, and political programs such as the Ewing medical plan and the Brannan farm plan.

This is not a new problem. As far as I have been able to find, it was summed up on pages 4409 and 4410 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 6, 1913, with the language that:

"No persons should be employed as a press agent by a Government agency to extoll his boss or to advertise the work of the department, but we ought to have men in the various departments to make available facts about the work of these departments to the public."

In 1937, the Brookings Institution, in a report for the Senate Select Committee To Investigate Executive Agencies of the Government, said:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the employment of publicity experts is forbidden by the act of October 22, 1913 (38 Stat. L. 208, 212), unless funds are specifically appropriated for that purpose, publicity agents are nevertheless appointed under other designations, and one of the results has been an

increasing flood of press releases produced by the process method."

Later, in 1947, the House committee headed by Representative Harness said:

"It is a duty of representative government to keep the people fully and accurately informed. Administrative officials at policy-making levels are and should be entirely free to express their views and discuss policy on any issue. But beyond the regular news channels no agency properly may go. The information services of the administrative agencies may not lawfully use public funds to promote new projects, to influence legislation, or to mold public opinion for or against any legislative proposal. * * * The sole legal function of Federal information service is to issue factual, objective, and studiously unbiased information."

"Unfortunately, the law is being violated repeatedly by numerous administrative agencies. In hundreds of ways, some devious, some blatant. Federal officials and employees are ignoring or flouting section 201 of title 18 of the Criminal Code, often for the deliberate purpose of fostering sentiment and support for administration policies and programs."

"The issue is far broader than the merits of any particular piece of legislation. The record reveals clearly the manner in which Government lobbyists operate on the Federal payroll, how they are always at work to expand their fields of interest, to perpetuate themselves in office, and to impose their ideas and systems upon the American people by organized propaganda paid for entirely by the diversion of public funds from their true purposes to the secret purposes of top bureaucrats and planners."

Then the Hoover Commission task force said:

"Every agency of the Government maintains its public relations staff. Every agency issues printed matter in great or small volume every year for public distribution. Printing costs on Government literature approach \$50,000,000 a year, and the mailing costs computed at regular postage rates add \$40,000,000 a year."

"Staff salaries in publicity functions were tabulated by the Bureau of the Budget for fiscal year 1948 at \$13,000,000, but this figure does not include editorial and research expenses in the preparation of Government intelligence. The Budget Bureau's itemization begins with preparations of the press release, radio continuity, or motion-picture scripts. The research and testing behind the press release are not charged to the publicity function, but rather to the routine administrative expenses of the department."

"In many cases public-relations work is concealed entirely from routine accounting review, principally by the device of carrying publicity operatives on the roll as supervisors, administrative assistants, or technical experts."

From the Budget and from Civil Service records it is still virtually impossible to determine how many people on the Federal payroll are engaged in information, publicity and propaganda work. The Civil Service Commission admits that on one occasion it positively identified more than 4,000. The number actually is probably several times that total.

But personal service is not all that is involved. The ultimate costs include duplicating equipment, materials, and the cost of mailing, which in itself becomes a factor in the postal deficit.

It is estimated in the budget document that penalty mail by executive agencies in the coming year will total 1,375,000,000 pieces. How much of this is publicity and propaganda, nobody knows.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures sampled material printed and otherwise duplicated

by Government agencies for public dissemination. In 2 months Government publications mimeographed and otherwise processed—outside of the Government Printing Office—were received at the rate of a file case full a week. By actual count, 2,226 separate pieces were received in the mails of a Saturday and the following Monday mornings.

As we mentioned in connection with this amendment before, last year's samples of useless, nonessential stuff ground out by Government publicity mills included:

A pamphlet called *Filipino Women—Their Role in the Progress of their Nation*, published by the Labor Department.

Raccoons of North and Middle America, *North American Fauna No. 60*, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

And then there was that little gem:

"ECA's Dilemma—Can Elephants and Water Buffaloes Outwork Machinery," published by the Economic Cooperation Administration. This was a little article about 5-day weeks for elephants working in Burma wherein ECA found that elephants do not like to work in the hot sun, that they should be sent to a rest camp in March and April, and that they should be given 2 weeks vacation in October.

It seems that the torrent of nonessential Government publicity never ceases.

On November 5, 1951, Mary Taylor, Director, Division of Reports, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency (the Federal Security Agency is covered in this bill), wrote what appears to be a form letter to all newspapers publishing a Sunday edition. Mr. John H. Colburn, managing editor of the *Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch*, received one of Miss Taylor's letters, and in it she inquired: "Would you be interested in a weekly column by the Bureau?"

The letter enclosed four sample columns. The first sentence of one of them read: "How many 'latch-key' children are there in the Nation?" The second one appeared to have for its purpose the promotion of fluoridated water supplies. The third took as its theme a story which had appeared in the *Times-Dispatch* about a little boy who wouldn't go to school because his fear of war had become an unbalancing obsession. The fourth column was on a subject which I hesitate to mention for publication in the *CONGRESSIONAL RECORD*.

I quote Mr. Colburn's brief and to the point reply to Miss Taylor in full: "I have yours of November 5 inquiring about our interest in a column by Dr. Martha Eliot.

"I am (1) absolutely not interested in any column written by a Federal employee; and (2) I do not believe that any employee should take the time to prepare such material. From my own experience I know it is a full time job for someone to do the appropriate research and writing if they are to be done well."

I submit that if Dr. Eliot or Miss Taylor are taking time to write these columns, they don't have enough to do in their official capacity. If they are not writing them, then they have ghosts. This amendment would reduce the ghosts by 25 percent.

And then there is the formal News Round-up by the Mutual Security Agency which, in its Bulletin No. 3 of January 21, 1952, treats the subject *Shrimp Boats are Coming*.

This story, under a Copenhagen, Denmark, date line, says, "A shrimp hasn't got a chance in Denmark these days. But then," it continues, "herring and cod share the same fate since Danish fishermen started using a United States supersonic fish-detector made available by the Marshall plan."

The story then goes on at some length about north European marine life in a kind of sophomoric writing that any high-school journalism student would be ashamed to ad-

mit. How much we are paying for this journalism tripe I don't know. But whatever it is, the price is too high.

And then there was the case of Mr. Eugene G. Balland, a World War I veteran, now an insurance broker in Baltimore, to whom the Army persisted in sending beautiful color prints and calendars and other publications urging him to join the Army and see the world. It later developed that the recruiting sergeant in Baltimore had served with Mr. Balland in France back in 1917.

These are a few examples of where some of our deficit-financed Federal expenditures are going.

It is no wonder that other Senators and I are receiving numerous complaints about the stuff which is being received by citizens all over the country about the uselessness and bulk of vast amounts of Government publications coming to them through the mail.

I have received letters, and I assume other Senators have, too, saying, "For God's sake, stop sending all this mail."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] for himself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 9, line 13, after the word "Division", it is proposed to strike out "\$7,639,139" and insert in lieu thereof "\$8,426,000."

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, this amendment is necessary in order that the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act may be properly enforced. The Walsh-Healey Act was enacted many years ago for the purpose of maintaining a better standard of wages in activities resulting from Government contracts. The act provided for the payment of prevailing wages; it also required employers to be guided by the Fair Labor Standards Act, which provided for a minimum hourly wage of 75 cents. These wage standards were required to be maintained in connection with all Government contracts.

It seems that the House, in considering this bill, omitted the amount necessary to carry on effectively the activities of the Wage and Hour Division, because it was laboring under the misapprehension that the President intended to suspend the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Of course, no such thing occurred, and it is necessary now to provide this amount in this bill in order that the purpose of the law may be fulfilled.

At the hearing Mr. William R. McComb, Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor, appeared and submitted a statement, which reads in part as follows:

The need for increasing attention to the Walsh-Healey phase of the investigation program stems from the increasing volume of public contracts being awarded under the mobilization program and the responsibility recently placed on the Division for more timely assignment and completion of investigation activity, as a result of a recent court

decision. The number of public-contract awards has increased from the rate of 2,800 per month in June 1950 to the monthly rate of 6,600 in January 1952.

So it seems apparent that the funds should be provided in this appropriation bill for the purpose indicated.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Montana will permit me to give him a few figures, in order that the understanding of Members of the Senate may be clarified.

Mr. MURRAY. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Last year the appropriation was \$8,521,500. The estimate for 1953 was \$8,426,000. The House committee allowed \$8,400,000, but on the floor of the House the amount was reduced to \$7,639,139.

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Our subcommittee recommended \$8,000,000, which was still \$400,000 less than the House committee figure, and \$426,000 less than the budget figure.

Notwithstanding that fact, the full committee agreed with the figures which were placed in the bill on the floor of the House.

I firmly believe that the budget figures were not out of order, when we compare the item with what was appropriated last year, and when we consider the impact of the work of the agency at the moment.

Mr. MURRAY. The Senator is correct. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not add to this appropriation. This is an appropriation of more than \$7,500,000. The number of employees allowed to this particular agency is 1,428. It is not satisfied with that number of employees.

We have price controls and many other controls. In connection with Government contracts alone, this agency wants 1,579 employees. We do not need all those employees in the various offices and factories. The unions watch wages and controls. The Government of the United States has a check on the subject, and I believe that the functions of the agency can be performed with the 1,428 employees which were allowed by the House, and that we ought to go along with the figure of the House and of the Senate committee.

Mr. MURRAY. A moment ago I called attention to the great increase in contracts of this character, because of preparation for war. There has been a great increase in such contracts—from 2,800 in June 1950, to a monthly rate of 6,600 in June 1952.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not also correct to say that we try to reason such questions as this from the standpoint of local organization, and that this provision affects everyone who labors?

Mr. MURRAY. Certainly.

Mr. CHAVEZ. It applies whether workers belong to a union or do not belong to a union.

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct. It is not a union matter at all. As a matter of fact most of these contracts do not involve a union. The act was passed for that reason in the first place, because there was no protection afforded to workers under the contracts let by the Government because they did not belong to a union. It was necessary to establish at least a minimum hourly wage for them. That is exactly what the act intended to do.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] has intimated that one of the reasons for asking for the increase in this appropriation has come about as a result of the Korean war. Of course the President, the head of the Senator's party, does not recognize it as a war. He calls it a police action. I agree with the Senator from Montana that it is a war, that it is a very vigorously fought war, and a very hard and bitter war. We know that it is costing many lives and is causing many casualties every day.

During the last war, World War II, the Bureau went through 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 with a low appropriation of \$5,165,961 and a high appropriation of \$6,473,145. World War II was a major conflict and the Korean war is referred to by the administration as a police action. Of course, I know that it is a hard, bitter war, although it is being fought on a smaller scale. However, I do not see why we should increase the amount of money for this item.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not correct to say that Mr. Lovett at one time testified that all contracts were being screened and every effort was being made to determine, before a contract was let, whether decent and proper wages were paid and whether there was a full compliance with the two acts before a contract was let?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Therefore the Government checks at that point. It would seem to me, therefore, that 1,400 employees would be sufficient with which to make the necessary checks.

Mr. BRIDGES. If it cannot be done with 1,400 employees the Bureau should fold up and close shop.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. In the first 6 months of this fiscal year almost 60 percent of the plants investigated were found to be in some way in violation of the act, and approximately 83 percent of the investigations had to do with the child labor phases of the act.

It seems to me that this law, which has been on the statute books for 15 years, has served a very valuable purpose. It has raised the income of the lowest paid workers and it has promoted the welfare of millions of workers who do not belong to unions and cannot otherwise get protection. It is necessary that a law of this kind should be properly enforced in

order to protect people working on Government contracts.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, may we have a vote on the amendment?

Mr. BRIDGES. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned this agency does not need more employees than it had during World War II. We do not want its employees to be traveling around and perhaps even get into filling stations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire says the inspectors may get into filling stations. They are already in the filling stations. They are going into small filling stations and saying to the individual station owner, "You are subject to this act. We are going to take jurisdiction, and we are going to prosecute you if you do not live up to our rules and regulations." So I say to the Senator from New Hampshire that it is not a question of their getting in there. They are already in there. If we raised the appropriation and gave them a few more "house mothers" there is no telling where they might go from the filling stations.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator from Texas. I was using filling stations as a figure of speech. I did not realize that they were actually in the filling stations already. So far as I am concerned I do not want snoopers going all over the country. Of course, I do not want to break down the enforcement of any law in any way, but certainly I do not think that we will accomplish anything in this way. I am not in favor of increasing the appropriation. I believe the amount involved is sufficient to do the job effectively. Perhaps we can even cut the 1,400 employees.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I wish to say, based on our experience, that I thoroughly agree with the Senator from New Hampshire. To enlarge the amount would represent an unnecessary expenditure of public funds and cause additional annoyance to legitimate business. I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my suggestion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the suggestion of the absence of a quorum is withdrawn.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 7151) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. THYE, Mr. KNOWLAND, and Mr. ECTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLEMENTS in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Albert F. Nufer, of New York, a foreign service officer of class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATION OF CHAPLAIN IVAN LOVERIDGE BENNETT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, from the Armed Services Committee I report favorably the nomination of Chaplain Ivan Loveridge Bennett, now a colonel in the Chaplain Corps of the Army, to be Chief of Chaplains, United States Army, with the rank of major general. Colonel Bennett is just now becoming 60 years of age. Since the statutory retirement age for colonels is 60 years, Colonel Bennett will be forced to retire if his nomination is not confirmed during the current month. Since there may not be an opportunity to consider this nomination tomorrow I ask unanimous consent that the Senate confirm this nomination and that the President be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and the President will be notified.

If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. By agreement with the distinguished minority leader I ask that the first nomination to be stated be that in the Atomic Energy Commission, under new reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

H. R. 7072, Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1953, appointing Reps. Thomas, Gore, Andrews, Yates, Cannon, Phillips, Coudert, Cotton, and Taber (p. 6745). Senate conferees were appointed June 3.

H. R. 7151, Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill for 1953, appointed Reps. Fogarty, Hedrick, McGrath, Denton, Cannon, Stockman, Busbey, Miller (Md.), and Taber (p. 6745). The Senate had appointed conferees on April 29.

15. RUBBER. Disagreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 6787, to extend the Rubber Act of 1948 for 2 years to June 1954, and requested a conference, appointing Reps. Vinson, Brocks, Kilday, Short, and Shafer as conferees (p. 6745).
16. EMERGENCY POWERS. Granted permission to the Judiciary Committee to file by midnight Friday a report on H. J. Res. 477, extending the emergency war powers of the President (p. 6756).
17. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1536, to effect the permanent transfer of lands in New Mexico now administered by the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests (p. D546).
18. LAND EXCHANGE. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 5055, authorizing the exchange of certain Federal lands situated in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within the Ottawa National Forest, Mich. (p. D546).
19. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 9 (p. 6739). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by the majority leader: Mon., D. C. calendar and hydroelectric power on Cumberland River; remainder of week undetermined (pp. 6778-9).

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. EDUCATION. S. 3294, by Sen. Stennis, to amend the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to authorize the appropriation of additional funds to cover reductions, occurring as a result of the 1950 United States census, in Federal funds apportioned for expenditure in the States and Territories; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 6698).
21. ORGANIZATION, EXECUTIVE. S. J. Res. 163, by Sen. Benton (for himself and Sen. O'Connor), for the establishment of the Second Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government; to Government Operations Committee (p. 6698). Sen. Benton stated that the purpose of his measure is to examine those areas of the Government in which reorganization legislation has not yet been enacted, and he inserted a tabulation reviewing the background and status of unenacted recommendations of the Hoover Commission including bills relative to reorganization of this Department (pp. 6710-12).
22. FOREIGN AID. S. Con. Res. 82, by Sen. Smith, N. J., H. Res. 666, by Rep. Bolton, H. Res. 667, by Rep. Fulton, H. Res. 668, by Rep. Javits, H. Res. 669, by Rep. Kelly (N.Y.), H. Res. 670, by Rep. Morrow, H. Res. 671, by Rep. Roosevelt, and H. Res. 672, by Rep. Zablocki, to favor the economic development and improvement of India, and "the south Asian subcontinent," respectively; to Foreign Affairs Committees (pp. 6699, 6790). Remarks of Rep. Javits (pp. 6779-80).
23. PERSONNEL; TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 8095, by Rep. Rivers, to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended; relating to travel and transportation of household goods for new appointees for foreign assignments, and their families; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 6789).

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24. RECLAMATION. H. R. 8094, by Rep. Patton, authorizing construction of works to restore to Palo Verde irrigation district, California, a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Colorado River and providing certain benefits to the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 6739).
 25. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. H. R. 8097 and H. R. 8098, by Rep. Talle, to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 6789).
 26. EMERGENCY POWERS. H. J. Res. 477, by Rep. Celler, to continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6790).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. SOIL CONSERVATION; WATER UTILIZATION. Extension of remarks by Rep. Ostertag criticizing the New York-New England Interagency Committee's survey of county needs and related data for conservation and improvement of farm land and for water-utilization practices being conducted by BMA and SCS which he stated "has all the earmarks of a boondoggle of monstrous proportions" (pp. A3643-4).
28. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Van Pelt favoring retention of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act, which restricts cheese imports; he also inserted a newspaper article outlining Wisconsin's achievements in producing record amounts of dairy products (p. A3616).
29. IMMIGRATION. Sen. Benton inserted a newspaper article criticizing the McCarran immigration bill (pp. A3619-20).
30. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Martin inserted a newspaper editorial claiming construction of this project "would represent a needless waste of money, manpower, and materials at a time when rigid conservation of all these resources should be practiced" (p. A3622).
31. TAXATION. Sen. Frear inserted a statement and tabulations entitled, "Federal Tax Burdens Per Capita, By States" (pp. A3627-9).
32. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kennedy supporting passage of H. R. 7656, the Korean veterans' GI bill (p. A3630).
33. FORESTRY. Rep. Simpson inserted Senior Research Forester Mickalitis' (State of Pa.) article which claims that a colony of box huckleberry growing in Perry County, Pa. is, according to botanists' estimates, about 13,000 years old, making it the oldest known living thing in the world (pp. A3632-3).
34. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Allen, La., inserted a newspaper editorial agreeing with his position that the economic foreign aid program should be terminated (pp. A3648-9).
Rep. Phillips inserted a statement from the Board of Consultants to the Food, Agriculture, and Resources Development Staff of the TCA which states that the value of the TCA program lies in personal work and that it should not be required to administer funds not contributing directly to its fundamental aims (p. A3651).

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1952

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who art always seeking to make our hearts the sanctuaries of Thy presence, may we be eager to have Thy spirit fashion and direct our desires and plans in harmony with Thy divine will for in Thy will is our peace.

May our faith in Thee and in Thy love and care never falter when we are in sore straits and, when confronted by the forces of evil, we are groping our way to a more peaceful and joyous kind of life.

Give us the glad assurance that we are not alone in our days of hardship and adversity, for Thou wilt never let us go and allow us to suffer defeat if we aspire and determine to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with the Lord.

Show us how we may release the hidden splendor in the soul of man and bring to fulfillment and fruition that beautiful and glorious something which we were all made to be and meant to be.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FOGARTY, HEDRICK, McGRATH, DENTON, CANNON, STOCKMAN, BUSBEY, MILLER of Maryland, and TABER.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7072) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive

bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, GORE, ANDREWS, YATES, CANNON, PHILLIPS, COUTERT, COTTON, and TABER.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATIONS, 1953

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6854) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GARY, FERNANDEZ, PASSMAN, SIEMINSKI, CANNON, CANFIELD, WILSON of Indiana, JAMES, and TABER.

EXTENSION OF RUBBER ACT OF 1948

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6787) to extend the Rubber Act of 1948 (Public Law 469, 80th Cong.), as amended, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. VINSON, BROOKS, KILDAY, SHORT, and SHAFER.

ELLIS E. GABBERT

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1826) for the relief of Ellis E. Gabbert, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$438.87" and insert "\$309.92."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. VIVIAN M. GRAHAM AND HERBERT H. GRAHAM

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 643) for the relief of Mrs. Vivian M. Graham and Herbert H. Graham, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 8 and 9, strike out ". The operator of such Marine Corps truck was not operating within the scope of his employment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. INEZ B. COPP AND GEORGE T. COPP

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 646) for the relief of Mrs. Inez B. Copp and George T. Copp, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6, strike out ". The operator of such vehicle was not operating within the scope of his employment."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. ANN MORRISON

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1842) for the relief of Mrs. Ann Morrison, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That the national service life insurance in the amount of \$10,000 (N-3187200) granted to the late Leonard Morrison, who died on June 25, 1948, shall be held and considered to have been in effect at the time of his death. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay such insurance in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, except that any payments made as a result of enactment of this act shall be made directly from the national service life insurance appropriation."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 90, last Monday, a quorum call, I am recorded as present. I was absent. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

STUDENT NURSES

(Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, today, after weeks of consultation and conference with agencies of the Federal Government and with many splendid national organizations that are interested in nursing education, I have introduced an entirely new emergency bill to provide emergency scholarships for newly enrolled nurse trainees and emergency grants to accredited schools of nursing.

Because the sentiment of the Congress correctly demands that this proposed legislation bear directly on the national situation as it now confronts us, the provisions of this bill cover a period limited to 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, the best estimate at hand today indicates that we are short some 60,000 nurses. This is an actual shortage of desperately needed services to the sick and applies to vacancies in the public health field. This is a poignant reality that is spelled out in closed hospital wards.

Today more nurses are on active duty than ever before, but the 316,000 civilian nurses actually practicing their profes-

sion are 60,000 short of minimum needs. By the most conservative estimate we shall require at least 381,886 civilian nurses in 1954.

As more and more young men have entered the armed services, more and more civilian nurses have also been recruited to give them the skilled care that is necessary. As a consequence, however, we find that civilian needs are left increasingly unfulfilled.

True, it is estimated that approximately 60,000 nurses will have been graduated by the end of 1954, but even if we assume that the armed services will not recruit more nurses—and this is an assumption which, in fact, we cannot make—there will still be a shortage of at least 16,000 student nurses.

The problem, Mr. Speaker, is one of closing the gap between what is and what should be.

The country needs 16,000 additional young women each year who will choose the nursing field above all other fields. The positive gains that have been made in wages and salaries in production and the services present a young woman who may be interested in nursing with a difficult choice. We must face the reality that some inducement must be found to make nursing training possible to young women who would gladly seek it were the complete cost of the training not on their shoulders.

Mr. Speaker, in this bill the responsibility for administering this Emergency Act rests on the proper agency of the several State governments. Funds will be allocated to the States for emergency scholarships and grants to accredited schools of nursing will be allocated at the State level in proportion to their share of the national total of newly enrolled nurse trainees. We know that this is the only way that the present nurse school facilities can be fully utilized and necessary numbers of young and qualified women can be recruited for this vital training.

At the same time that we place the administration of these emergency funds in the States, we require that the State submit a State plan to improve and expand nurse training facilities. When a State plan fulfills the criteria specified in this bill it will then be approved by the Surgeon General.

In effect, then, we will not in any manner, shape, or form increase the powers of the Federal Government over the States.

In brief, we recognize that an emergency shortage of trained nurse personnel exists and that this shortage derives in part from the increase of civilian and armed services' demands for nurses and in part from the lack of adequate economic inducement to those who wish to enter nursing; we provide for scholarships and grants to help the States and the present schools of nursing to recruit more qualified persons. The bill is simple and it is clear. I know, Mr. Speaker, that the House will give this measure the serious consideration which it deserves.

VOTE FOR KOREAN GI BILL, BUT HOPE IT WILL BE AMENDED LATER TO IMPROVE THE BILL

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, during the past 3 weeks both in the hearings before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and on the floor of the House, I have attempted to get the Springer amendment adopted for the GI veterans of the Korean war.

In that effort I have been blocked by the proponents of the present bill who, refusing to bring the bill up in the regular course of business saw fit to bring the bill forward under a motion to suspend the rule and pass the bill. As the Members of this House know on last Monday total debate on the GI bill was limited to 40 minutes and there was no opportunity to introduce any amendments. I want to reemphasize again that I am against that way of enacting legislation and I take this opportunity to express myself again on that subject.

I have sincerely believed that my amendment would have corrected a serious situation in which some veterans will be discriminated against over other veterans. In addition I believe the present bill will bring some administrative headaches to colleges and universities of this country as well as the GI who is getting ready to start to college.

However, I realize that we do not always get a complete bill that will satisfy all of us and I want to say this bill does not satisfy me as it is presently written. The veterans of the present Korean campaign have been waiting since last July for some bill that would allow them to take advantage of the educational benefits that were granted to the veterans of World War II. The chairman has indicated that we will probably not get another chance to vote a GI bill during this session. For this reason I intend to vote for the bill today.

I am hoping that the other body will consider in its deliberations and make my proposal part of its version of this bill.

I think we will see other possible flaws in the present bill that will have to be remedied from time to time. The bill as presently written is not the final solution to the problems of the educational aspects of the Korean veteran.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

INDIA

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953

JULY 2, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FOGARTY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7151]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 42, 43, and 44.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,495,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,860,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,673,261; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$18,498,261; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$60,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$28,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$185,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$109,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,835,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$387,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$387,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

SEC. 703. No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any department, agency, or corporation or made available for expenditure by any department, agency, or corporation which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1953 contemplated would be employed by such department, agency, or corporation during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing,

typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2): *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to personnel engaged in the preparation or distribution of technical, scientific, or research publications, the reporting or dissemination of the results of research or investigations, the publishing of information or other work required by law to carry out the duties of such Department or agency other than work intended for press, radio and television services, and popular publications: *Provided further*, That of the funds herein appropriated for "Promotion and further development of vocational education", not more than \$450,000 shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following:

SEC. 706. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil service office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1952: Provided, That this inhibition shall not apply—

(a) *to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;*

(b) *to positions to be filled from within the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies provided for in this Act;*

(c) *to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;*

(d) *to employees engaged in law enforcement activities;*

(e) *to employees of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and Freedman's Hospital;*

(f) *to employees of educational institutions;*

(g) *to employees of the Vocational Rehabilitation Service of the District of Columbia;*

(h) *to employees of the Public Health Service;*

(i) *to employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3;*

(j) *to employees paid wholly from trust funds, or funds derived by transfer from trust accounts, or to employees paid from appropriations of, or measured by, receipts;*

(k) *to employees of the National Mediation Board;*

(l) *to employees paid from funds appropriated for the Mexican Farm Labor Program;*

(m) *to employees of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation;*

(n) *to employees of the Children's Bureau; and*

(o) *to employees of the Bureau of Labor Statistics:*

Provided further, That when the total number of personnel subject to this section has been reduced to 90 per centum of the total provided for in the budget estimates, such limitation may cease to apply and said 90 per

centum shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1953, and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1953 this provision shall again become operative.

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 1, 4, 23, 26, and 28.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
E. H. HEDRICK,
CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH,
WINFIELD K. DENTON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
FRED E. BUSBEY,
EDWARD T. MILLER,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DENNIS CHAVEZ,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
LISTER HILL,
H. M. KILGORE,
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
EDWARD J. THYE,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
ZALES N. ECTON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7151) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor:* Reported in disagreement.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 2—*Salaries and expenses:* Provides that of the appropriation made available, \$1,100,000 shall be available for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Amendment No. 3—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$5,495,000 instead of \$5,390,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Amendment No. 4: Reported in disagreement.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 5—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$5,600,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$5,637,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Amendment No. 6—*Salaries and expenses:* Appropriates \$2,860,750 instead of \$2,831,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,890,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendments Nos. 7 and 8—*Promotion and further development of vocational education*: Appropriate \$18,673,261 instead of \$18,223,261 as proposed by the House and \$19,123,261 as proposed by the Senate, and provide that the apportionment to the States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$18,498,261 instead of \$18,048,261 as proposed by the House and \$18,948,261 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have provided that not more than \$450,000 of this appropriation shall be available for vocational education in distributive occupations.

Amendment No. 9—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$2,900,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,928,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Amendment No. 10—*Payments to States*: Appropriates \$22,250,000 instead of \$22,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 11—*Venereal diseases*: Appropriates \$9,850,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,900,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12—*Assistance to States, general*: Appropriates \$16,150,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,370,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 13—*Communicable diseases*: Appropriates \$5,850,000 instead of \$5,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15—*Disease and sanitation investigations and control, Alaska*: Appropriate \$1,100,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House, and strike out, as proposed by the Senate, the provision in the House bill authorizing purchase of one passenger motor vehicle.

Amendment No. 16—*National Institutes of Health, operating expenses*: Appropriates \$16,550,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$16,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 17—*National Cancer Institute*: Appropriates \$17,887,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,250,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 18—*Mental health activities*: Appropriates \$10,895,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,700,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 19—*National Heart Institute*: Appropriates \$12,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,600,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 20—*Retired pay of commissioned officers*: Appropriates \$1,150,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 21—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,150,000 instead of \$3,300,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Amendment No. 22—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$2,520,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,485,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23—*Construction and equipment of treatment building*: Reported in disagreement.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 24—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions*: Appropriates \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25—*Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance*: Provides that not more than \$60,500,000 may be expended from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund instead of \$60,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$61,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 26: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 27—*Grants to States for maternal and child welfare*: Appropriates \$28,600,000 instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 29 and 30—*Salaries and expenses, Office of the Commissioner*: Appropriate \$185,000 instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$170,000 as proposed by the Senate, together with not to exceed \$109,000 to be transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund instead of \$118,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendment No. 31—*Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator*: Appropriates \$950,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32—*Salaries and expenses, Division of Field Services*: Appropriates \$1,835,000 instead of \$1,870,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34—*Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel*: Appropriate \$387,500 instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate, together with not to exceed \$387,500 to be transferred from the old age and survivors insurance trust fund instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36—*Working capital fund*: Appropriate \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House, and provide language, proposed by the Senate, making it clear that reimbursements to such fund may be made in advance.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 37—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$8,317,668 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 38—*Section 703*: Provides that not in excess of 75 percent of the amount budgted for information specialists and related personnel shall be utilized for such purpose, as proposed by the Senate, but amended to exempt personnel engaged in certain types of information activities as agreed upon by the conferees.

Amendments Nos. 39 and 40—*Sections 704 and 705*: Correct section numbers.

Amendment No. 41—*Section 706*: Restores the provision of the House bill containing restrictions on the filling of personnel vacancies that may occur during the fiscal year 1953 in positions for which funds are provided by the bill, amended to change the list of exemptions as agreed upon by the conferees, and to provide that when the total number of personnel subject to this provision has been reduced to 90 percent of the number provided for in the 1953 budget estimates, such 90 percent shall constitute a ceiling for employment during fiscal year 1953.

Amendment No. 42—*Section 707*: Strikes out the Senate language providing that none of the funds contained in the act shall be used to acquire or operate any plant, facility, or property unless such action is authorized by Congress.

Amendment No. 43—*Section 708*: Strikes out the Senate language providing, with certain exemptions, for a 10 percent reduction in the amount budgeted for (1) travel of personnel, (2) personal services of personnel above basic rates, and (3) transportation of things (other than mail).

Amendment No. 44—*Section 709*: Strikes out the Senate language providing for two additional positions at grade GS-17, one in the Department of Labor and one in the Federal Security Agency, without regard to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949.

JOHN E. FOGARTY,
E. H. HEDRICK,
CHRISTOPHER C. McGRATH,
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Managers on the Part of the House.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued July 3, 1952

For actions of July 2, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference reports on following appropriation bills (ready for President): agricultural, independent offices, Labor-Federal Security. House passed following bills: extending rural housing program 1 year, increasing civil-service retirement, extending Veterans' Preference Act to recent veterans, authorizing air-pollution research, and transferring Ft. Reno lands to Indians. Senate passed price-maintenance bill. Ready for President. House adopted conference report on emergency-powers continuation bill. House committee reported bills authorizing halogeton control and sale of submarginal-land tract. Senate committee reported bills to adjust burley tobacco quotas and authorize consolidated insect-research laboratory. Senate committee submitted CCC investigation report.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on the following bills and acted on amendments in disagreement (these bills will now be sent to the President):

Agricultural appropriation bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 9014-6, 9159-60).

Attached to this Digest is a statement on this bill as sent to the President.

Independent offices appropriation bill, H. R. 7072 (pp. 9019-28, 9161-3).

As sent to the President, this bill restores the Thomas leave rider but adds a provision to the effect that the rider shall not be applicable to annual leave accumulated prior to Jan. 1, 1952. Sen. Robertson inserted a statement by Sen. Byrd objecting to the rider. The bill also fixes a ceiling of \$1,600 on the price which may be paid for automobiles, with certain exceptions. The conferees compromised the National Science Foundation item at \$4,750,000.

Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, H. R. 7151 (pp. 9016-9, 9160).

D. C. appropriation bill, H. R. 7216 (pp. 9010-3, 9160).

2. **PRICE MAINTENANCE.** Passed, 64-16, without amendment H. R. 5767, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act so as to extend the provisions of State "Fair-trade"

laws relating to minimum or stipulated resale prices, to merchants not signing such agreements with wholesalers or distributors (pp. 9068, 9073-112, 9118-27, 9135-45). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. CCC INVESTIGATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee submitted its report on its investigation of CCC storage and processing activities (S. Rept. 2048)(p. 9064). The report is not yet printed, and the committee staff informs us that it may not be available for distribution for several weeks.
4. LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5055, to authorize exchange of certain lands in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within the Ottawa National Forest (S. Rept. 2053)(p. 9064).
5. INSECT RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7952, to authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect and the Citrus Insect Laboratories of E&PQ located at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif., respectively, and to authorize new quarters (S. Rept. 2054)(p. 9064).
6. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8170, to authorize reductions in minimum burley tobacco farm acreage allotments (S. Rept. 2055)(p. 9064).
7. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 2320, to provide the basis for authorizing irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam and to provide for financial assistance thereto from power revenues (S. Rept. 2051)(p. 9064).
8. PROPERTY; ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5350, to make various amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 2075)(p. 9064).
9. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. The Appropriations Committee was authorized to report this bill, H. R. 8370, during recess (p. 9148).
10. NOMINATION of Walter L. Green, to be Federal Housing Commissioner, was confirmed (pp. 9158, 9168).
11. TUNA-FISH INVESTIGATION. Sen. George inserted a Tariff Commission public notice on the investigation of the domestic tuna-fish industry undertaken by that agency on June 30 (p. 9068).
12. BUDGETING. Sen. McClellan inserted a Washington Post editorial favoring S. 913 and H. R. 7888, to create a joint budget committee, etc. (p. 9072).

HOUSE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 493, allowing \$500,000 to the Appropriations Committee for staff aid in scrutinizing the budget and in investigating the expenses of the executive agencies (H. Rept. 2429)(pp. 9059, 9001-2, A4431).
14. PRICE MAINTENANCE. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 917, establishing good faith as a defense to a charge of price discrimination to meet the equally low price of a competitor (H. Rept. 2438)(p. 9059).
15. EMERGENCY POWERS. Agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 477, to continue certain statutory provisions during the emergency and for 6 months

